The New-York Times.

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ENGLISH GOSSIP.

A MARRIAGE IN THE ARGYLL FAMILY—THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 28, 1874.

The numerous family of the Duke of Argyll will soon be so composed as to include within its widely-extending limits members of almost every grade of English society. His eldest son, the Marquis of Lorne, is married to a daughter of the Queen of England. His second son is a wine merchant, an occupation always held in considerable honor among the Scotch, in memory, no doubt, of the time when only families of some importance could stock their cellars with wine, and when the wine merchant was often the proprietor of vineyards in France and Spain. That, however, does not alter the fact that the Duke's second son is in the wine trade. His third son is a tea dealer, a merchant—not a grocer, selling tea by retail across the counter, but a dealer in tea all the same. One of the commercial members of the family, Lord Walter Campbell—whether the tea dealer or the wine merchant I forget—is now about to marry Miss Milne, daughter of a very rich manufacturer, who began life as a workman, and whose literary education has been sadly neglected. The Duke will thus find himself in the interesting position of being allied to the royal family on the one hand, to the laboring classes on the other; and he is already connected, through both his younger sons, with the wholesale commerce of the country. To put the matter in another and more striking light, the mother of his eldest daughter-in-law will be the Queen; the mother of his youngest daughter a sort of *Mrs. Malaprop*, accustomed to commit the unpardonable offense of "murdering the Queen's English." Will Queen Victoria and the lady who habitually defaces her Majesty's word-coinage meet? and how, in any case, will the two daughters-in-law get on together? Miss Milne will suddenly find herself connected very closely with the royal family of England, and not very remotely with those of Prussia, Denmark, and Russia. Her future husband is brother of the Marquis of Lorne, who is brother-in-law of the Princess of Prussia, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of Edinburgh, and whose wife is sister-in-law of the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh. What, it has been asked, will Russia, Prussia, and Denmark say to this marriage? It is difficult to answer the question all at once. When, however, the Vicar of Wakefield's son published his volume of paradoxes, and was afterward asked by his father "what the world said to his paradoxes," "the world," replied the candid young man, "said nothing to my paradoxes;" and that, I fancy, is the sort of answer "Russia, Prussia, and Denmark" would give, if consulted on the subject of Lord Walter Campbell's marriage. When Mr. Milne, the father of the young lady, met the Duke of Argyll in order to discuss preliminaries, the Duke is said to have told the father of his future son-in-law that, personally, he approved very much of the proposed match, but that the Queen being now virtually the head of his family, he could not give his formal consent without first consulting her Majesty. His Grace wrote off at once to Windsor Castle, and the next day a letter arrived from Queen Victoria saying that she considered the alliance which she had been requested to sanction a most desirable one, but that on all family matters she made it a rule to consult her brother-in-law, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, (brother of the late Prince Albert,) who, she felt sure, would share her views. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg entertained a most favorable opinion of the projected union, and would have been quite ready to advise the Queen to recommend her relative to give his consent; but since the establishment of the German Empire he felt bound, in all matters of importance, to take the commands of his Imperial master. In due time came a formal communication from the Emperor William to the effect that his Majesty saw nothing whatever to object to in the contemplated marriage, which, he had no doubt, would turn out most happily; only, before coming to an absolute decision on questions of moment, he was accustomed to hold a conference with his trusted servant Prince Von Bismarck. Prince Bismarck, asked whether he thought the family of the Duke of Argyll might, without derogating, ally itself to that of Mr. Milne, answered (in effect) that he didn't know and didn't care, but that he thought it might.

This curious story, which, as regards design, bears so strong a resemblance to that of the "House that Jack Built," has become popular; and, sharing the fate of all such legends, assumes diverse forms, and is told with abundant variations. In one version the Duke of Argyll's son becomes a daughter, and the aspirant for the honor of entering the Duke's family an American traveler, who meets the young lady at a picnic, and, without ceremony, asks her to become his wife. She refers him to papa; the Duke refers him to the Queen; the Queen refers him to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg; the Duke of Saxe-Coburg refers him to the Emperor of Germany; the Emperor of Germany refers him to Prince Bismarck, and Bismarck replies that he does not care twopence whom the girl marries, just as the American sends word to say that since the family make so much fuss about the affair he withdraws his offer. As a matter of fact, the marriage between Lord Walter Campbell and Miss Milne is definitely arranged.

If the new member of the Argyll family finds herself placed at any disadvantage by reason of her birth, she may console herself by reflecting that even in the very highest circles irritating questions of "precedence" are apt to arise. Thus the Duchess of Edinburgh is said to be under the impression that, being the daughter of an Emperor, she is entitled to take precedence of the Princess of Wales, who is only the daughter of a second-rate King. The Princess of Wales, on her side, lays stress on the fact that she is the wife of the heir-apparent to the English throne, whereas the Duchess of Edinburgh is only the wife of his younger brother. These little disputes must render life very agreeable to the members of the royal family.

Let us turn to something less artificial—to the stage, for instance, and let us give a moment's attention to the two new comedies produced last week. At the new Criterion Theatre, "An American Lady," by Mr. Byron, owes its success to Mrs. John Wood's admirable impersonation of the leading character. Mrs. Wood's performance is very interesting, but not the piece itself. The animated American young lady is contrasted with a fast English girl, and also with one of those weak-minded, well-mannered young men whom Mr. Sothern and Mr. Byron look upon as the perfection of English breeding. Next to the acting of Mrs. John Wood, that of Mr. Byron deserves commendation; and it is impossible not to be struck by Mr. Byron's general ability, seeing him represent—with an energy worthy of a better mark—one of his own imbecile heroes in a piece of his own manufacture at a theatre under his own management.

The new comedy at the Haymarket, "Queen Mab," by Mr. Godfrey, is very inferior to Mr. Gilbert's "Charity," which it replaces in the bill; about as inferior, say, as penny-a-lining is to literature. Mr. Gilbert, by his uncompromising maintenance of what he conceives to be his rights, has made himself so many enemies among managers, actors, and critics, that a good deal of satisfaction would have been felt had he suddenly found himself snuffed out by his successor, who imitates and borrows from the late Mr. Robertson much as Mr. Robertson imitated and borrowed from the German author, Roderich Benedix. It is well for a dramatist when his dramatic arts follow without resembling one another, and gain in interest as they proceed. Unfortunately, however, Mr. Godfrey's second act is weaker than his first; his third weaker than his second; while the whole reminds every one that the remark has been already made by half a dozen critics of Mr. Robertson's "Caste," varied by scenes from Mr. Robertson's "Play" and "M.P."

Some of your readers will probably be interested to hear that an American lady, Miss Genevieve Ward, whom I remember to have heard some years ago as *Mme. Guerrebella* in the character of an Italian prima donna, and to have met in Parisian society as Mme. De Guerbel, has appeared with success at the Adelphi Theatre in "Elizabeth; or, The Exiles of Siberia." It is said that this lady's husband was sent to Siberia for not having been content to remain, like St. Paul's Bishop, "the husband of one wife." If that be true the Russian laws against bigamy were exercised in this particular case with exceptional severity. Russians of the upper classes are often as great marriers as Molière's *Don Juan*, who was called by his valet *Squenarelle*, "l'épouseur du genre humain;" and if every Russian who made one or more informal marriages were sent to Siberia the place would be more thickly populated than it is now.

S. E.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TESTIMONY OF DE GOLYER'S SUCCESSOR IN THE WOOD-PAVING COMPANY—"ONE OF THOSE MEN THAT HANG ABOUT WASHINGTON."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The District Investigation Committee is now trying to discover what became of the $97,000 that De Golyer & McClellan paid to Chittenden for securing a contract from the Board of Public Works. Mr. Jenkins, a member of the firm who succeeded De Golyer, who is dead, was on the stand to-day, and the committee will have Chittenden himself before them to-morrow. Jenkins had destroyed Chittenden's letters since this investigation began, because, as he testifies, he had discovered from the statements made by Chittenden to him that the inferences conveyed by the statements in the letters were entirely false and unjust to the parties concerned. He gave the statement that Chittenden made to him of the disposition of the money, from which it seems that only that portion paid to Mr. Parsons for attorney's fees has been traced to the hands of anybody possessing any influence. The man Kirtland, whom Jenkins designates as "one of those men who hang about Washington," seems to have secured a very large part of it. Jenkins expressed the opinion that not a dollar of the money had ever been near anybody who had any influence in Washington. Both McClellan and De Golyer were "magnetized" by Chittenden, and thought he could accomplish anything. They paid the money and took care of the notes given, became nearly bankrupt themselves, and now have to stand the charge of swindling the District Government. The priviliges of the press have also been brought before the committee for consideration, and the correspondent of the *Sun* will be compelled to tell who furnished him with the information on which he charged Congressman Harmer, of Pennsylvania, with being interested in District contracts. Harmer swears positively before the committee that he never had any interest whatever in any contract here. Probably the report of the correspondent will be found to have no other foundation than the suspicions of somebody based on the fact that Harmer was a member of the District Committee.

DISASTROUS TORNADO IN NASHVILLE.

SERIOUS DAMAGE DONE—HOUSES OVERTHROWN, CHURCHES UNROOFED, AND BUILDINGS CRUSHED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 15.—A tornado passed over and through this city from west to east at 12:30 o'clock this morning, doing an immense amount of damage. It struck the city at the fair grounds, passing diagonally through the city, and out by the University and Mount Olivet Cemetery. Its width seems to have been about a quarter of a mile. After passing the fair grounds, it struck the Exposition building and the Maxwell House, seriously damaging the former. The front of the Academy of Music, J. H. Frith's grocery store, Darney's wholesale liquor establishment, and several other small buildings near the corner of Broad and Cherry streets, were crushed. The front windows on Hurley, Bros., and Hausen & Co.'s four-story building, near the same locality, were crushed in. Beadle's livery stable, containing an immense amount of feed, wagons, horses, and cotton was blown off its foundation into the back water. Several horses, and it is thought one man, were drowned. Parish's livery stable on College street, in the rear of Beadle's, was seriously damaged, besides several feed stores and small negro dwellings. It passed from there, crushing in the front of a colored Methodist church next the medical college, taking off a portion of its roof; from there, to the magnificent residence of Jeff. Parersh, moving the whole of the roof out of place. At this hour it is impossible to enumerate the number of buildings damaged or the loss, which will exceed $100,000. Many poor families are rendered homeless. It is feared there has been serious damage to property and loss of life along its track. The telegraph lines are prostrated all along its course from Union City to Nashville.

MURDER NEAR MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A special from Minneapolis, Minn., gives the particulars of a murder which occurred near that city on Monday last. It appears that a man named Hugh Calwell asked A. E. Wing to take a ride with him. When about two miles from the city Calwell suddenly struck Wing on the back of the head with some instrument, knocking him out of the carriage. He sprang upon the prostrate body, and demanded Wing's money, and succeeded in procuring about $30. He then drove into town, leaving the body by the roadside. The unfortunate man was picked up by a passing teamster, and was conveyed to the hospital, where he died today. Just before his death Calwell, who had been pursued and arrested, was confronted with his victim, by whom he was recognized as the murderer.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—The second Congress of the North American Federation of the International Society, which has been in secret session at Kensington Hall in this city since Saturday, closed its labors last evening. Business of importance to all branches of the Society was transacted. The sections that created the riot in Tompkins square, New-York, last January, have been ousted. Delegates were present from all the principal cities. The Grand Council, with its headquarters in New-York, governs the order in Europe and America.

WASHINGTON.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

CONJECTURES AS TO THE FATE OF THE MEASURE IN THE PRESIDENT'S HAND—THE MILEAGE QUESTION IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—There is a great deal of speculation here to-day about the prospect of a veto of the Finance bill. The President has given no further expression of his intention on this subject than he had before the passage of the bill, and opinion is divided regarding his probable action. There is very good reason, judging from the tenor of reported conversations of the President with men who have his confidence, for expecting a veto, and this not so much on the ground that the bill is a measure of inflation as because it provides for the increase of notes without any provision for their redemption or future retirement. This seems to be the vital point with respect to a veto. For if the President permits the principle to be established in this instance, it will be more difficult for him to resist it in any future case that may arise, though it might be embodied in a measure much more objectionable than the bill now before him. The bill will probably be made a topic of discussion at the Cabinet meeting on Friday, and it is not expected that any decision of the President's action will be made public till after that day.

MILEAGE AGAIN.

There was a manifest reaction in the House from the close mental strain incident to the long parliamentary contest over the finance question. The session to-day was consequently very tame. The Committee on Mileage gave the House something of a surprise in the morning hour. It was supposed that the question of salaries of Congressmen had been definitely settled, at least for this session, by the passage of the repealing act in January last; but this morning the Committee on Mileage, having previously had several bills referred to them proposing to abolish the mileage system, reported a bill for the purpose, and to provide that Senators, Representatives, and Delegates shall receive only actual traveling expenses to and from Washington once each session of Congress. The House was too wary in a political sense to be again caught in a yea and nay vote upon this question. The result was a long series of parliamentary motions, designed on the part of some to prevent action by smothering the bill, and on the part of others to force final action without a call of the yeas and nays. These several motions, however, were defeated, and the bill was finally passed by a vote of 188 yeas to 49 nays.

THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Mr. Cox, of New-York, apparently in one of his humorous moods, presented a preamble and resolution, setting forth that the Supervising Architect of the Treasury had very extravagant and curious ideas of architecture, and that further expenditures for the new State Department should be suspended until a Board of Architects could be convened to agree upon a new plan for its construction and ornamentation. The building is nearly or quite ready to receive the roof. The economical feature of Cox's motion will therefore be apparent. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which received it with the significant remark of the Chairman of the committee, that the preamble of the resolution could only have been drafted by an "imbecile fool," which meant that Mr. Cox did not write it.

THE VOTE IN THE HOUSE ON THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

The following is the vote of the House of Representatives yesterday on the passage of the Senate Currency bill. The Republicans are printed in roman, the Democrats in italic, and the Liberals in small capitals:

YEAS—Messrs. Albright, *Arthur*, *Atkins*, Averill, Barber, Barrere, Begole, *Bell*, Biery, *Bland*, *Blount*, *Bowen*, Bradley, *Bright*, *Brown*, *Buckner*, Bundy, Burchard, Burrows, Butler, B. F., Butler, R. R., *Caldwell*, Cannon, Cason, Cessin, Clark, Amos, Jr., *Clark, John B., Jr.*, Clements, Cobb, C. L., Cobb, S. A., Coburn, *Cominco*, Conger, *Cook*, Corwin, *Crittenden*, *Crossland*, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Darrall, *Davis*, Dobbins, Donnan, Dunnell, *Durham*, Farwell, Field, Fort, Foster, Hagans, Harmer, *Harris, H. R.*, *Harris, J. T.*, Harrison, *Hatcher*, Havens, Hawley, J. B., Hays, Hazelton, G. W., *Hereford*, Hodges, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, *Hunton*, Hurlbut, Hyde, BYNES, *Jewett*, Kasson, Killinger, *Knapp*, *Lamison*, *Lewis*, Loughridge, Lowe, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill, A. S., McDill, J. W., McJunkin, McKee, McNulta, *Milliken*, Monroe, Morey, Meyers, *Neal*, Nunn, Orr, Orth, Packard, *Packer*, Parker, Isaac C., Pelham, Phillips, Pratt, Purman, Rapier, Ray, Richmond, *Robbins*, Robbinson, J. W., Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Saylor, M., Sener, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, L. D., Smith, A. H., Smith, G., Snyder, Southard, *Sprague*, Stanard, *Staneford*, Stowell, Thomas, C. Y., Tyner, *Vance*, Wallace, Ward, J. D., *Wells*, White, *Whitehead*, Whitely, Williams, C. G., Williams, W., Wilshire, Wilson, J., Wilson, J. M., Woodworth, *Young, P. M.*, 140.

NAYS—Messrs. *Adams*, Albert, BANNING, *Barnum*, Bass, *Beck*, BROMBERG, Buffinton, Burleigh, Clayton, *Clymer*, Cotton, *Cox*, *Creamer*, Crooke, Danford, Dawes, *Dewitt*, Eames, *Eden*, *Eldredge*, Frye, Garfield, Gooch, Gunckel, Hale, E., Hale, R. S., *Hamilton*, *Hancock*, Harris, B. W., Hathorn, Hawley, J. R., *Herndon*, Hoar, E. R., Hoar, G. F., *Holman*, Hooper, Hoskins, Kelly, Kellogg, *Kendall*, *Lamar*, Lawson, Lofland, Lowndes, *Magee*, *Marshall*, MacDougall, *McLean*, Mellish, Merriam, *Mills*, *Mitchell*, Moore, *Niblack*, *Niles*, O'Neill, Page, *Parker, H. W.*, Parsons, Pendleton, *Perry*, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Platt, J. H., Platt, T. C., Poland, *Potter*, Raney, *Randall*, *Read*, Rice, Roberts, E. H., *Roberts, W. R.*, *Schumaker, J. G.*, Scofield, Scudder, J. W., Sessions, Small, Smart, Smith, H. B., Smith, John Q., *Speer*, Starkweather, St. John, *Stone*, Strawbridge, *Swann*, Tremain, Waldron, Wheeler, WHITEHOUSE, *Whitthorne*, Wilber, Willard, C. W., Willard, G., Williams, J. M. S., *Willie*, *Wilson, E. K.*, *Wood*, Woodford—102.

NOT VOTING.—Messrs. *Archer*, *Ashe*, Barry, Berry, Cain, Clarke, Freeman, Crocker, Duell, Elliott, R. B., Freeman, *Giddings*, *Glover*, *Hazleton*, *John W.*, Hendee, Hersey, Lamport, Dansing, Lawrence, *Leach*, *Luttrell*, Lynch, Morrison, Negley, *Nesmith*, *O'Brien*, Ransier, *Robinson*, *James C.*; Sayler, Henry B., Scudder, Henry J., Sloan, *Sloss*, Smith, J. Ambler, Smith, Wm. A., *Stephens*, *Storm*, Strait, Sypher, Taylor, Thomas, Charles R., Thornburgh, Todd, Townsend, *Waddell*, *Walls*, Ward, Marcus L., Williams, Wm. B., *Wolfe*, *Young, John D.*—49.

Yeas.		Nays.	
Republicans	103	Republicans	63
Democrats	36	*Democrats*	36
LIBERALS	1	LIBERALS	3
	140		102

THE HELL GATE OBSTRUCTIONS.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day heard Representatives Scudder and Wood, of New-York, in advocacy of a liberal appropriation for the removal of obstructions from Hell Gate. The committee subsequently decided to recommend an appropriation of $225,000 for this purpose, being the same amount that was appropriated for it last year. The committee also heard Representatives George L. Smith, of Louisiana, and Herndon, of Texas, in an argument favoring the removal of the raft and other obstructions from the Red River.

GEN. M'COOK AND THE COLORADO GOVERNORSHIP.

The Senate Committee on Territories, as the result of a prolonged investigation of the charges brought by Delegate Chaffee against Gen. Edward M. McCook, decided to recommend the confirmation of McCook's nomination to be Governor of Colorado Territory, in place of H. B. Elbert, to be removed.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON.

An article recently appeared in the newspapers to the effect that W. T. Haines, Commissioner of Customs, to his own personal knowledge, knew of facts so damaging to Secretary Richardson and Assistant Secretary Sawyer as would cause their removal. Mr. Haines authorizes the announcement that this statement was made without his knowledge or consent, was totally unauthorized, and is entirely untrue.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. Cragin introduced a bill amendatory of the act of July 17, 1862, for the better government of the navy, which provides that petty officers and seamen shall be sent home to some port on the Atlantic and Pacific coast on whichever they enlisted on the expiration of their terms of enlistment, unless detained by the requirements of the public service, in which case they shall be subject to all the laws and regulations of the navy, but shall be allowed one-fourth additional pay.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: James Cochrane, Postmaster at Culpepper, Va.; Llewellyn Davis, Receiver of Public Moneys, Ironton, Mo.; John H. Hall and James M. Ambler, Assistant Surgeons in the navy; Passed Assistant Engineer Albert Aston, to be a Chief Engineer in the navy; Cadet Engineers L. W. Wooster, H. T. Cleaner, John K. Barton, and Robert G. Denig, to be Assistant Engineers in the navy.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR—MR. CARTWRIGHT'S ADDRESS TO PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, Ontario, April 15.—In Parliament last night Hon. Mr. Cartwright delivered his budget speech. He addressed himself to the financial position of the Dominion at the present moment, the obligations incurred, the available resources of the country, the state of the expenditure, the revenue prospects of the coming financial year, and the means by which the expenditure is to be provided for. At the opening of his speech, the Finance Minister placed in the hands of the members a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures for the seven years that have elapsed since the Confederation, taking the estimates of receipts and expenses for the current year, which expires on the 30th of June, 1874. Mr. Tilley's total estimate of income for 1873–74 was $21,740,000. His appropriations for all purposes finally amounted to $22,586,720, exclusive of $700,000 taken for special purposes in connection with the acquisition, last year, of Prince Edward Island. This, consequently, showed a deficit of $846,727. Up to this year there had been an annual surplus amounting, in 1870 and 1871, to the sum of nearly $4,000,000. An important element in this increase was public works chargeable to income, the charges under which head had been altogether out of proportion to the receipts derived from these national undertakings. On the other hand, it was satisfactory to find that the revenue had held its ground, for it had increased rather than diminished, notwithstanding the abolition of the tea and coffee duties. A careful recapitulation of the charges not included by Mr. Tilley in his calculations shows that he should have brought down estimates for not less than $24,100,000, or $1,600,000 more than he asked for. The customs duties for the year will probably show some increase. The excise will also exceed the estimates. The Post-office receipts have increased; but while the public work chargeable to the income have fallen off to the extent of $600,000, the expenditures thereon have been $400,000 more than was originally anticipated. True, the revenue is larger in proportion to the population of the country; but the expenditure is one that cannot be very largely affected by any effort of the Government in the direction of reduction. After deducting from the twenty-one and three-quarter millions of revenue the fixed charges and costs of collection, there remains for 1872–3 but six and three-quarter millions of net income; and after a very careful scrutiny of the several items, the Minister of the Finance can see no immediate prospect of a decrease. In view of the gradual growth of the Dominion he holds out a prospect, however, of a diminution of the loss sustained upon public works from the completion of the operations now in hand, and other savings upon the annual outlay. At no distant day he hopes the charge will be reduced to one and a half millions. There has during the eight months of the year already expired been some falling off in the imports, but it is satisfactory to note that the exports have increased from $49,555,000 in 1872–73 to $62,742,000 in 1873 and 1874. Mr. Cartwright, after glancing at the points noticed, and giving some very interesting statistics with respect to the growth of the population, average income per family, and their ability to bear taxation as compared with the people of the United States, proceeded to refer to the estimates for 1874 and 1875, and showed by going through the several items that the only increase in the estimates for 1874 and 1875 over the expenditures of 1873 and 1874, to the amount of $500,000 as divided exclusively between the loss in working the Prince Edward Island Railroad and the increased charge of interest of the addition to the public debt.

Mr. Cartwright then glanced at the nature of the expenditure entailed.

The Finance Minister ventures to anticipate that the gradual growth of the revenue will, if the income and expenditure were balanced, by the financial arrangements he proposes to make, be equal to the further enhanced expenditure the prospective undertakings on the capitol account will entail. He proposes, therefore, to raise by taxes an additional sum of $3,000,000 for 1874 and 1875.

The following are some of the articles upon which he proposes additional taxation: Cigars and tobacco, tea, sugars, wines, spirits, silks, satins, velvets, fancy goods, jewelry, &c.

THE CASE OF RIEL—ACTION IN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, April 15.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Bowell moved that Riel be expelled. Mr. Holton moved to defer the consideration of the motion until the committee now sitting have reported. Mr. Mousseau moved an amendment to the amendment, that an address be presented to her Majesty praying for an amnesty.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONFERENCE.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—The New-England Methodist Conference has adopted the report of its Committee on Temperance, which contained a resolution, among others, that "as patriotic citizens, philanthropists, and ministers of the Lord Jesus, we can hold no attitude toward this vast system of iniquity other than that of total abstinence from the use, and in favor of the legal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating drinks." A resolution was passed that the custom of adopting means to raise money in fairs and festivals, which involves anything in the nature of chance or gambling, should be discontinued, and that railroad corporations be requested to prohibit the sale of prize packages on their trains; also, to discontinue the running of cars that are used for the illegal purpose of gambling, and to prohibit the sale of liquors on night palace cars. The Conference closed its business and adjourned last night *sine die*.

THE TROY CONFERENCE.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 15.—The Troy Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened here to-day, Bishop R. S. Foster presiding. One hundred and fifty ministers were present. Homer Easton was Secretary. The organization was effected by the appointment of the usual committees. The supernumerary and superannuated preachers were disposed of. Pending this action the names of J. W. Elkins and E. Noble were arrested, and their cases referred to a court for trial. Among the venerable and distinguished divines present were Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Connecticut, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*; Dr. Rust, of the Freedman's Aid Bureau, and several other members of the conference. The opening bids fair for an interesting session.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—The city and State authorities are using every precaution to prevent an overflowing of the river. The prospects of averting it are brighter than last week.

ELECTION IN NEWPORT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 15.—The municipal election in Newport, to-day, resulted in the re-election of Mayor Slocum by 389 majority over three other candidates. George A. Simmons was elected City Marshal by 76 majority.

ALBANY.

A RESOLUTION OFFERED TO INVESTIGATE THE ERIE ROAD.

JAY GOULD'S AGENTS AT WORK—THEY ASSERT THAT THEY WILL BRING DOWN THE STOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 15.—Jay Gould has at length succeeded in finding an ally in the Legislature to aid him in his raid upon the Erie Railway Company. The agents of Gould, having exhausted every effort to induce any of the Senators to move for the appointment of an investigating committee, as a last resort had recourse to the Assembly, and after a protracted and at first apparently hopeless search, at length succeeded in getting Mr. Melvin, of Kings, to give effect to their wishes. That honorable gentleman to-day introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a special committee of five to examine into the condition of the company, and report within ten days. The motion was promptly tabled. That its introduction is entirely attributable to the exertions of the Gould clique there is no room to doubt, as Gould's emissaries here have been boasting for the past week that their master would never rest satisfied until he should have pushed the stock down to the figure at which it stood when he and Fisk controlled the road. It is noticeable that the inquiry proposed to be made is confined to certain specific charges, among which do not figure any matters the investigation of which would be likely to involve Gould. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, The late strike on the Erie Railway arose from the inability of the company to pay their employes; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed to inquire into the truth of the statement made by Dunan that fictitious entries were made in the books of the company for the purpose of showing a better condition of its finances than actually existed, and also to make a thorough examination of the financial condition of the company.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Miller to-day introduced a bill abolishing the commissions which hitherto have had charge of the new Capitol building, the Hudson River State Hospital, and the Buffalo Asylum for the Insane, and giving to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Controller entire charge of the prosecution of the work on those edifices and the making of all contracts. This is a bill which is likely to have the support of all members who are opposed to jobbery and corruption.

REPAVEMENT OF FIFTH AVENUE.

A bill providing for the repavement of Fifth avenue has been slumbering in committee for some two months. The friends of the bill assert that its only opponent is Mayor Havemeyer, and say that the repavement has been petitioned for by taxable property amounting to over $550,000,000. They further claim that the only objection to the bill, namely, that the City will have to pay the cost of the work, is removed when it is considered that the property-owners on Fifth avenue, in consequence of the value of their real estate, will have to furnish one-half of the assessment for the payment of the expenses of the work, which they allege is sufficient, as out of 14,000 vehicles traversing the avenue daily, less than 400 belong to residents thereon.

A NEW STREET-CLEANING DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Coughlin to-day introduced a bill, taking from the Police Commission control of the business of street-cleaning in New-York and giving it to a board to consist of the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Health Board, or three Commissioners, to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, as the Legislature may elect.

THE CONSOLIDATION BILL.

A large delegation of the Board of Supervisors of New-York are here to oppose the passage of Mr. Fish's bill providing for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York. Mr. Deane, in the House to-day, moved that the bill be recommitted to afford the Supervisors an opportunity to appear before the committee and state their objections to it. Mr. Fish moved to amend by directing the committee to report the bill on Tuesday next, which was adopted. The principal objection alleged by the Supervisors who oppose the bill is that certain parties having claims against the County to the amount of $10,000,000, and which at present they are unable to obtain in consequence of legal obstacles, will be enabled to sue the City for the amount with good prospects of success should the present bill become a law.

THE SUPPLY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The whole of this morning's session of the Senate was occupied by the consideration of the Supply bill in Committee of the Whole. After a great deal of unnecessary and uninteresting discussion the bill was amended by the insertion of an appropriation of $1,500 for the benefit of the law department of the State Library, and $4,500 for the purchase of a law library for the Third Judicial District, to be situated at Kingston. Progress was then reported. The bill again came up at the evening session, for which it was made the special order. Mr. Parmenter moved to strike out the item of $1,232 70 to John Phillips for services as Cattle Inspector during the prevalence of the rinderpest in 1868. Carried. Mr. Woodin moved to amend by making the items for the legal expenses of certain murder trials in Cayuga County a State and not a county charge. Carried. Mr. Kellogg moved to make the items for expenses of certain trials in Madison County a State and not a county charge. Carried. Mr. Gross moved to amend by striking out $1,250 to Martin Nachtman for expenses in contesting the election for member of Assembly, and inserting $2,250. Pending the decision on this motion, progress was reported on the bill. It will be the special order for to-morrow.

CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

In the new Capitol investigation to-day it was shown that only 319 barrels of cement were unaccounted for, instead of 9,000, as heretofore reported.

RECOVERY OF MONEY OBTAINED BY FRAUD.

Senator Parmenter introduced a bill this evening to amend article 4, title 3, chapter 1, part 4, of the Revised Statutes, in regard to frauds, as follows:

"And in every such case the party defrauded may recover, in a civil action against the guilty party, all damages sustained, and the fact that the party defrauded is ignorant or easily deceived shall be no defense."

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE BILL.

J. S. T. Stranahan, Wm. Marshall, Ex-Sheriff Kelly, Gen. Slocum, and other prominent gentlemen of New-York and Brooklyn, appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation this afternoon, and presented a bill relative to the Brooklyn Bridge, which provides for the completion of the work by the appropriation of $2,000,000 by the City of Brooklyn, and $1,000,000 by New-York. The bill further provides that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn shall each appoint eight Directors, to serve for two years. The present stockholders are to receive certificates of indebtedness for the amount they have invested, which shall be paid when the bridge is completed. Mr. Marshall opposed the appointment of the Directors for two years only, and urged that they be continued in office until the completion of the bridge. The committee will probably report the bill on Saturday next.

THE ALBANY ELECTION—A REPUBLICAN MAYOR CHOSEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 15.—The majority of Judson, Republican, for Mayor of this city will not vary much from 1,500. The Democrats elect their Police Justice, nine Aldermen, and eight Supervisors. The Independents elect one Supervisor. The Republicans elect seven Aldermen and seven Supervisors. The Democrats and Liberals elect the Justice of the Justice's Court.

THE CHICAGO TIMES LIBEL SUIT.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The statement telegraphed from here last night that Judge Booth, of the Circuit Court of this county, has decided the libel suit of Bush vs. the Chicago *Times* in favor of the plaintiff and fixed the damages at $10,000, was an error. Judge Booth simply overruled the defendant's demurrer to the court on plaintiff's declaration as to the libelous nature of "shyster," as applied to a lawyer. In other words, the court decided that such an epithet applied to a lawyer is libelous. The case will come up for trial hereafter upon its merits.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

THE DEAD-LOCK RE-ESTABLISHED — THE DAWES MEN DECLINE A COMPROMISE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, April 15.—The olive-branch of peace, conditionally extended by the friends of Hoar to the friends of Dawes in the Senatorial contest at the State-house, was not accepted by the latter, and the dead-lock continues, with less prospect than ever of a break in the near future. There was but one ballot to-day, and this showed the forces "as they were" before the partial break of yesterday. An effort was made to have more ballots, but the influence of the Dawes men prevented it. The formal reply of the Dawes men to the request from the Hoar side for a conference to agree upon a compromise Republican candidate was in effect that they would meet them if they would not ask them to withdraw their candidate. It was a long address, and on the whole rather sharp and exultant. They are not aware, they say, of any reason why they should abandon that one of the persons hitherto voted for whom they believe to be the most fit; who upon the first and every succeeding vote in the joint assembly has received a larger number of votes than any other person; who has thus received the plurality in twenty-eight successive votes already had, a larger number, they believe, than has ever been necessary to effect a choice in any previous Senatorial contest in this Commonwealth, who on each of the successive votes lacked fewer of the number necessary to a choice than at the first, until, at the twelfth vote in the joint assembly he proved, as they believed, "an allowance being made for the known preferences of the few members then absent," to be the choice of a clear majority of the whole number of members elected as Republicans to the present Legislature. To abandon Mr. Dawes under such circumstances in compliance with the request of another, whose vote has never been so large as it was at the beginning, and which has diminished from day to day, until it has become less than half the vote thrown by the Democrats, and maintained by them for their candidate with almost unvarying constancy, they declare would certainly be contrary to usage, and establish a precedent entirely subversive of all party organization. They conclude with the very safe promise that if at a free and fair conference it shall appear that they are disappointed in their belief that Mr. Dawes unites the preferences of a clear majority of the Republican members of the two Houses taking part in such conference, they will join cheerfully in the support of such other person as may prove to be the choice of the majority. This reply was delivered with great solemnity and ceremony to a messenger from the Hoar men, and they met in secret session to consider it.

THE TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT.

BOSTON, Mass., April 15.—The twenty-ninth ballot for United States Senator was taken this morning with the following result:

Whole number of votes cast, 267.

Necessary to a choice, 134.

Dawes	92	Banks	7
Hoar	59	Washburn	5
Curtis	71	Sanford	4
Adams	28	Whittier	1

Adjourned until to-morrow.

It is understood that after caucusing this morning, the friends of Mr. Dawes have resolved to stick to him.

CUBA.

THE CASE OF MR. DOCKERY—A NEWSPAPER SUPPRESSED — ARCHBISHOP LLORENTE SUSTAINED.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 15.—A dispatch from Havana says the Judge Advocate of the Court-martial before which Mr. Dockery, formerly Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Fla., is being tried, demands that the sentence of death be imposed. The papers in the case have been submitted to Captain General Concha, and strong efforts have been made to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment.

Captain General Concha has suppressed the *Juan Palomo* (newspaper) and banished Juan Ortega, its editor, to Spain.

The Supreme Court of Spain upholds Archbishop Llorente against the Pope and Ex-Captain General Jovellar, and condemns Obera, the Pope's Acting Archbishop, to imprisonment or banishment from the island.

AN INSURGENT ATTACK—DEPARTURE OF GEN. JOVELLAR.

HAVANA, April 15.—The Spanish authorities report officially that 2,000 insurgent infantry and 300 cavalry attacked a Spanish fortified encampment at Arteaga several times on the 7th inst., and retired at night.

Ex-Captain General Jovellar and Ex-Intendente Villamil sailed for Spain to-day.

The *Gaceta* says the publication of the *Juan Palomo* (newspaper) has been suspended only during one month.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The United States frigate Wabash arrived at Boston yesterday from Key West.

The Cincinnati Presbytery yesterday passed strong total abstinence resolutions.

Reuben Oliver, residing in Division street, Chelsea, Mass., was thrown from a carriage yesterday, and killed.

A boy died in Kittery, N. H., on Tuesday, and another boy and a man are very sick, from eating a cocoanut which was apparently good.

Col. James S. Tucker, Southern agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, died yesterday at New-Orleans, aged thirty-three years.

John Doyle, who had been in an insane asylum in Providence, R. I., hung himself in his cellar yesterday morning. He leaves a wife and six children.

The Naval Examining and Retiring Board, of which Rear Admiral Leroy is President, will resume its sittings at the Navy Department on the 22d inst.

Dr. A. A. Farnsworth, Assistant Surgeon United States Army, shot himself through the heart yesterday, in San Francisco. No cause is known for the suicide.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue was advised yesterday of the seizures of one tobacco factory and two lots of tobacco in Utah for violation of the Internal Revenue laws.

The body of an unknown man, apparently forty-five years of age, was found in the basin at Locust Point, near Baltimore, yesterday. Letters were found on him addressed to Geo. P. Cobb, one of which contained directions for taking a vessel to Hunter's Point to load.

FLIGHT OF A FRAUDULENT CITY TREASURER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—A dispatch from Green Bay, Wis., says that there is a deficiency in the accounts of Anton Burkhart, the City Treasurer of last year. The amount is some $60,000. Burkhart has left for parts unknown.

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 15.—The Constitutional Convention to-day took the female suffrage question from the table and killed it—forty-one votes against and forty-nine in favor, being four less than a constitutional majority. The convention adopted the educational article, the same as in the present Constitution, with the addition that women having the qualifications of electors, except as to sex, may hold any office under the school laws except State Commissioner of Schools.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER MALIVA AT SOUTHAMPTON—PROCESSION WITH THE REMAINS TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 15.—The steam-ship Maliva, with the body of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here at 6:30 o'clock this morning. People congregated in large numbers along the route of the funeral procession, merchants closed their stores, and flags were displayed at half-mast.

The remains were disembarked this morning at 11 o'clock, formally received by the Mayor and escorted to the railway station to be conveyed to London. During the passage of the procession minute guns were fired and the bells of the city tolled. The multitude of spectators who lined the route of the procession was immense and the scene was very impressive.

ARRIVAL OF THE BODY IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 15.—The train bearing the remains of Dr. Livingstone arrived in London at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There were few spectators at the depot. The body was transferred to a hearse, and followed by a line of carriages to the Geographical Society's rooms, where the coffin was deposited to await the final obsequies.

Sir William Ferguson, Sergeant Surgeon to the Queen, has examined and identified the remains of Dr. Livingstone.

FIRE DAMP EXPLOSION.

FORTY-SIX MINERS KILLED—RESCUE OF ONE HUNDRED—A NAKED LIGHT THE CAUSE OF THE EXPLOSION.

LONDON, April 15.—A shocking explosion occurred to-day in a coal mine at Dukinfield, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire. A large number of miners were killed and injured, many of the latter being terribly burned. Thus far thirty bodies have been recovered, and it is feared that many more remain in the mine.

RECOVERY OF THE BODIES.

LONDON, April 15.—A later dispatch from Ashton-under-lyne states that forty-six bodies have been recovered from the mine at Dukinfield, in which the explosion occurred to-day. These are believed to be all that have been killed. One hundred men who were left in the mine alive after the accident have been safely rescued.

There is intense excitement at Dukinfield. The explosion was caused by the use of naked lights.

THE LOSS OF THE EUROPE.

STATEMENT OF THE HAVRE PILOT.

LONDON, April 15.—The pilot who took the steam-ship Europe from Havre declares that the ship struck on some hard substance on leaving the harbor of Havre, but was not leaky when she left Brest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BILL TO SUPPRESS BETTING-HOUSES IN SCOTLAND.

LONDON, April 15.—In the House of Commons to-day the bill suppressing betting-houses in Scotland passed its second reading.

SPAIN.

ARREST OF OFFICERS OF THE TERRITORIAL BANK.

MADRID, April 15.—Clement Duvernois and several other Directors of the Territorial Bank of Spain have been arrested, charged with irregularities in the conduct of the affairs of the bank.

GERMANY.

BISHOP LEDOCHOWSKI SENTENCED TO BE DISMISSED FROM HIS SEE.

BERLIN, April 15.—The trial of Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, for violation of the Ecclesiastical laws, resulted in conviction, and he has been sentenced in *contumaciam* to dismissal from his see. No appeal from the judgment will be allowed.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

M. DE LESSEPS DISSATISFIED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION'S DECISION.

LONDON, April 15.—Owing to what he regards as the unfavorable action of the International Commission in regard to tolls on tonnage through the Suez Canal, M. De Lesseps threatens to dismiss his pilots and extinguish the lights in the light-houses, thus virtually closing the canal.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 16—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the lake region, with winds veering to north-west and north-east, falling temperature, and clearing weather. Light rain fell to-day over the Middle and Eastern States. Cloudy weather has prevailed over the Southern States with southerly to easterly winds and with rain from the interior of the Gulf States, northward to Kentucky, Southern Missouri, and the Indian Territory. A disturbance of some character exists over the South-west. The Ohio River at and below Louisville, the Cumberland at Nashville, and the Mississippi from Cairo down have continued rising, but the Ohio at Marietta and Cincinnati, and the Missouri at and below Brunswick, falling.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Eastern and Middle States, partly cloudy weather and lower temperature will prevail, with fresh and brisk north to north-west winds over the former, but veering to north and east over the latter, and probably with rain from Pennsylvania southward.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, cloudy and rainy weather, and and fresh and brisk southerly to easterly winds.

For Tennessee, the Lower Ohio Valley, and Southern Missouri, fresh and brisk east to north winds, cloudy and rainy weather.

For the lower lake region, winds veering to north and east, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, north to east winds, low temperature, and clear weather.

The rain-storm will move eastward over the Southern States.

The Cumberland River, the Tennessee, the Ohio below Louisville, and the Mississippi from Cairo down will continue rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	43°	51°	3:30 P. M.	54°	60°
6 A. M.	42°	52°	6 P. M.	57°	62°
9 A. M.	47°	60°	9 P. M.	47°	58°
12 M.	54°	63°	12 P. M.	44°	54°

Average temperature yesterday.................57[illegible]°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.................47[illegible]°

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—Judge Wallace telegraphs to Mr. P. Fillmore, Clerk of the United States Court, that he will hold court in bankruptcy cases at Buffalo on Tuesday next, 21st inst.

FRANCE.

M. GUIZOT'S TROUBLES—THE AFFAIRE HUGELMANN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 27, 1874.

In speaking of the quarrel between M. Emile Ollivier and the Academy, I stated that M. Wm. Guizot had written a letter to say that gratitude prevented him from approving the course of his illustrious father. Then came the charge that money had been received by the younger Guizot. The Empress, yielding to a momentary passion, which would never have controlled her if Napoleon III. had been alive, stated that she had the proofs in her hands. These proofs she had found, to her own great astonishment, among the private papers of her husband. Of Napoleon III. it could be said that his left hand did not know the charities bestowed with his right. He had done a noble action, and had concealed it even from his own wife. Just as the Empress was about to give up these papers, her hot blood making her forget for the moment the natural nobility of her husband's mind, the Empress heard of the death of Mme. Cornelis De Witt, the daughter of M. Guizot, and she then repented her own hasty act. In that moment the calm, placid face of the Emperor must have appeared before her. She telegraphed at once to say that she could not furnish the proof of which mention had been made. If they had not also been among nature's noblemen, here was a chance of escape for the Guizots. They scorned to avail themselves of it. M. Wm. Guizot frankly confessed his debt, and, from the fruits of many years of toil, his old Roman father took enough money to pay it.

THE PAST.

That is the way the matter appears upon its face, but I cannot accept it entirely for the present. My impression is that this piece of Spartan virtue is not without a strong interested motive, and before bestowing unqualified praise I prefer to wait until the great historian has brought his work up to the second Empire. We shall then see this act in its true light, and I only hope that I may be able to speak of it as a noble act. But at present I must confess that it looks to me a little Quixotic. These are the circumstances. When an attempt was made to liberalize the Empire, the Ollivier Ministry seized upon the opposition thunder. Having been out of office for nearly twenty years, the Monarchists began to grow tired of waiting. If not anxious for place themselves, they had sons who were anxious to enter into public life. M. De La Rochejaquelein yielded gracefully to the Empire; M. Thiers gave in, though making mild opposition; M. De Falloux said that he tried his best to be discontented, but *au fond* was fully satisfied; and M. Guizot resolved to support a Government which had been confirmed by four plebiscites. The Bonapartes are famous for their powers of forgetting; the Emperor received all his old enemies with open arms. All had something done for them. When it came to the Guizots, M. Ollivier told the Emperor that William Guizot had applied for the post of Sous-Directeur des Cultes, (public worship,) and his demand was favorably received. But knowing that no man with debts could safely hold this position, William Guizot told M. Ollivier that he was in debt, and asked to borrow a certain sum from the Emperor. Napoleon III. sent for Guizot, told him that his request would be granted, and asked if 50,000 francs was enough. "Nearly enough," replied M. Guizot. "I want to release you entirely," said the Emperor; "make up a statement of all your debts, even the smallest, and send in the total to me." M. Guizot sent in bills and memoranda amounting to some 53,000 francs, and the Emperor paid it from his own pocket. The receipt given never figured in the accounts of the State, or appeared in the memoranda of the civil list. It was a strictly private affair, known only to the Guizots and to the Emperor. Until the latter's death, nobody had ever suspected the transaction, and no traces of it were found in the papers seized in the Tuileries.

M. GUIZOT'S ATTITUDE.

At that time M. Guizot knew that his son had been in some way relieved of his embarrassments, and had accepted a very important office under the Empire. He knew also that it was due solely to him, for his son is by no means a brilliant man. If he were not the son of Guizot he would go through life entirely unobserved. But the Empire fell, and M. Guizot wished to begin again his life-long opposition. He regretted his momentary weakness. Ah! if he had only foreseen that the Empire was so near its end! When the Ollivier incident came up M. Guizot was very arrogant, but he subsided at once as soon as the papers published this item about his son. He withdrew his opposition, and even advocated the reception of M. Ollivier. He smoothed away many difficulties, and M. Emile Ollivier took his seat among the Forty. But no sooner was this done than M. Guizot calculated the interest upon the sum received by his son, which, with the principal, amounted to 87,832 francs, and hastened to offer them to M. Mocquard, the notary of the Imperial family. He declined the money. It was offered to M. Pietri, who also declined it; to M. Rouher, who said that he had no authority to receive it; to the Empress, who sent word that she could not take the sum, as Sovereigns gave money, but did not lend it. M. Guizot then deposited his 87,832 francs in the depot of *consignations*, where it will always remain as nobody's money, unless Wm. Guizot pleases to take it again, as he probably will on the death of his father. Now, what is the secret of this excess of virtue, after so many years? I can give it in few words. M. Guizot is rapidly approaching the period in his history when he will have to treat of Napoleon III., and, desiring to attack the Emperor in every possible way, he wanted to clear his conscience as far as he could. Whether I am right or wrong will be known to all the world in a very short time, when two more volumes of the *History of France, Related for my Grandchildren*, shall have appeared. The volume which comes out to-day brings the history down to the reign of Henri IV. In my opinion it were better that this work should end with the revolution. History will lose nothing. M. Guizot has already published all the material he has been able to gather upon succeeding events; and his volumes upon the Restoration, upon the Constitutional Monarchy, or the reign of Louis Philippe, upon the Empire, or reign of Napoleon III., will be, in my opinion, nothing but the attempts of servile pride to give a favorite and personal coloring to the later history of France. This may appear to be a presumptuous verdict, but *nous verrons!*

MORE OF THE "TRANSCONTINENTAL."

The "Transcontinental affair," or the case of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, has once more come before the public. This time it is upon civil suits, while the former suits were criminal. After the French bondholders had recovered all they could from the men condemned, some of whom had considerable property, there remained the sum of 124,730 francs yet due to the persons who had subscribed for this stock on the strength of certain inducements. And what were those inducements? In the first place, they say they never should have taken the stock if it had not been quoted on 'Change and recommended by the Board of Brokers, and if it had not been extensively advertised by a house in which they had implicit confidence. Hence they appealed to the tribunals to recover the above sum from the Chambre Syndicale des Agents de Change and from the advertising agency of Messrs. Fauchey, Laffitte & Bullier. It was urged that these parties had caused the loss of the above sum by giving publicity to a fraudulent affair, and that they had, in short, helped the success of the fraud. The court decided that such was the case. The bonds of the Transcontinental never would have been taken if they had not been put before the public upon the authority of the Board of Brokers, and many stockholders averred that they should not have taken them except upon the recommendation of the advertising firm in question. The tribunal held the defendants responsible. The difficulty was to apportion the sum due by each. Considering that, if the first wrong was with the brokers, it was made doubly wrong by the publicity given by the others, the court condemned the Chambre Syndicate des Agents de Change to pay one-third and Messrs. Fauchey, Laffitte & Bullier two-thirds of the 124,730 francs demanded. There is, I believe, no precedent for a judgment of this kind, but there is a certain amount of equity in it, and it will certainly have a salutary effect in the future. *En passant*, I may ask if, after all, this is not the true province of the law!

THE "AFFAIRE HUGELMANN."

Another curious case has attracted the attention of all Paris for two or three days. This is the "affaire Hugelmann." In speaking of the scandalous affair of the Rue De Suresnes a year or so ago, I omitted many details too immoral for a journal published in the English language, and among them the part played by the Sieur Gabriel Hugelmann. One of the women who appeared on that occasion, as the inmate of that gay and festive mansion, was a woman who went by the noble name of Mme. De Sarins, and who had the coronet of a Countess upon her cards. She appealed to M. Hugelmann for protection, and he protected her. He was then supposed to be the intimate friend of M. Thiers, and some sort of an official under the Government. That he had his private entrées into the Ministries is very clear, and no one doubts that he was largely subsidized. He says so, and there is no reason to disbelieve him. He pretended to have unlimited influence with M. Thiers, and if any one wanted a prisoner released, or a decoration or a contract, Hugelmann was ready to offer his services for a round sum. Now every one will ask how he managed to get this position. Under the Empire Hugelmann had been a speculator and a journalist, a *hipoteur* in almost everything. He was sentenced to prison twice, and the last time confined in Algeria. He managed to escape and made his way into Spain. He established a French journal in Madrid, and married a popular actress, who had a certain amount of savings. By her he had thirteen children, and she always conducted herself in the most proper manner after her marriage. When the Empire became liberal, Hugelmann devoted his journal to it, and applied for pardon. The Emperor granted the request, and gave Hugelmann an interview. From the Cabinet of Napoleon III. he came out the most ardent Bonapartist in France. It must be said in his favor, just here, that no man could resist the charm of the Emperor's manner. He fascinated all who came in contact with him. In half an hour he conquered even the stern Prudhon. He threw a spell over you which left no room, no desire, for escape. But he knew how to measure his men. Some yielded to his graceful, friendly manners, some to his pleasant smile, some to his clear head, and some to his gayety and *bonhomie*; but men like Hugelmann probably yielded to the clink of his gold. After his pardon, or after this interview, Hugelmann started the famous *Nain Jaune*. When director of this satirical journal he lived in the most princely manner; kept open house, carriages, and mistresses, and quarreled with half the literary men of Paris. All the talent of the day had a hand in the *Nain Jaune*, and Hugelmann pocketed the proceeds. So far as I can learn he paid nobody. When the war broke out he went to England, and after Sedan started the *Situation* in London. He had but 80 francs on arriving in that city. Going to a man who had made money in the Gambetta-Laurier loan, (the Morgan loan,) he borrowed 10,000 francs upon this statement:—he had already nearly capital enough to start a journal; he had the *Situation* nearly ready to appear; he intended to support the Empire, and once going, was promised a large subvention from the Emperor. The 10,000 francs were given him, the *Situation* appeared; but, beyond paying subscriptions for several years in advance, the Emperor advanced no money. He loaned Hugelmann a small sum when it was asked. Having to find something else, Hugelmann began to abuse M. Thiers. He wrote six very savage articles, put them in his pocket, and took the train for Paris. On being received by M. Thiers, Hugelmann showed him these articles. "You see," he said, "what I can do; I have an important journal in London, and you can judge what effect such articles will have if in your favor." What then transpired is not known, but Hugelmann left M. Thiers with funds, threw the Emperor overboard, let the *Situation* slide, gave himself out as one of the Secretaries of the President, and began to launch out into affairs. He gave one mistress 60,000 francs, bought furniture for another to the extent of 35,000 francs, and provided for his family on the most economical scale. Then Hugelmann went into speculations and contracts, and, aided by his supposed relations with the Government, everything came easy to him. He made, he says, from 100,000 to 150,000 francs a year. How he made some of his money was shown on the trial. M. Larivière, who committed suicide some two weeks ago, was then in prison charged with cheating the Government in war contracts. Hugelmann offered to get him out for 25,000 francs, but must have 25,000 francs more for expenses. Only a small part of this had been paid when Larivière was released through the influence of St. Hilaire. Hugelmann claimed the credit and demanded his money. Larivière gave him 5,000 francs, but before any more could be collected Hugelmann failed, and at the same moment his name appeared in this affair of the Rue de Suresnes. M. Dufaure then wrote the following note to his subordinate in the Ministry:

"I write the procureur of the Republic [*et als.*, according to rank] to refuse access to his Cabinet to M. Gabriel Hugelmann, at least up to the day he appears there as a prisoner, (*prévenu.*")

This closed the career of this remarkable adventurer. His effects were seized and the seals placed upon his doors. The next day these seals were broken, and this in France is a very serious offense. Hugelmann was then charged with fraudulent bankruptcy, with breaking the seals of the law, with swindling, and with attempts at black-mail. The cynicism with which he spoke of his mistresses in court, in the presence of five of his children, was revolting. His sons, who had been always pinched for money, heard how their father had wasted his money upon a *drôlesse* like the *soi-disant* "Mme. De Sarins." Hugelmann was condemned to five years' imprisonment and to a fine of 3,000 francs. What gives this case special importance is that Hugelmann is known to every one in Paris. He has had to do with all sorts of affairs, and is known to all the journalists; yet there was not one man among all he had ever known who had a good word to say for him. He frequently boasted that he was the son of a mason, that he carried the hod himself, and was unable to read or write up to his seventeenth year. Among his earlier lessons he seems to have been impressed with the fine sentiment found in the Claimant's note-book—"Some men has brains, &c."—and to have acted upon the idea that he was among the men of brains from the moment he learned to write up to the day he ended his career in prison.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

I had intended to speak of several other things, but have been led away by the interest which is attached here to these "actualities of the day." Topics are not wanting for two or three very good paragraphs. The town is running wild over the dying scene in the *Sphynx*, Mlle. Croizette having electrified the critics by her startling gestures in the agonies of a death by poison. It is said to be something fearful, but fascinating withal. Then there is the success of Offenbach's *Orphée*, for which you have to engage tickets a month in advance. And the Ambigu is about to open with "La Lettre Rouge." Not much interest will be found in this announcement at first, but when I say that this is no more nor less than Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Americans will appreciate it. Périga takes the part of *Hester Prynne*, and as *Roger Prynne*, Vannoy seems to have created an entirely original rôle. Everybody is rushing to see the new hotel of the *Figaro*, which is splendid, I must confess, and worthy a larger mention than I can give it here. Every detail is in the most exquisite taste. Cards are also issued to see the Marinoni printing-presses, and soirées musicales are numerous. The most important item, though, is that concerning the Easter vacation of the Assembly, during which, it appears, we are to have another gr-r-r-and conspiracy.

ODDS AND ENDS.

WHY?—Why does the New-York *Tribune* oppose investigation of the doings of the "Alaska Seal Ring?"—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

THE "SCHOLAR IN POLITICS."—The Democratic paper, founded by the late Mr. Greeley, has a persuasive way of advocating its principles. It is, of course, very earnest in protesting against inflation, but it is not sure after all that the President might not do more injury, to what it calls the cause of reform, by vetoing an Inflation bill than by allowing it to pass. In other words, it does not wish to see the President do what it believes to be right, because it would then lose an opportunity of blackguarding him.—*New-Haven Palladium.*

THE HERALD'S "WAR" UPON THE WEST.—Its news both foreign and domestic is so much of it manufactured in its own office that it can never be relied upon, its editorials are generally slouchy, and senseless froth, and folly, and its personals which constitute one of its main features make it unfit reading for any respectable family. Nothing could be more pleasing to the *Herald* than to have its silly prophecy of war verified, but its whole influence exerted for this object would excite nothing worse than a low riot among the depraved classes from whom it draws most of its support.—*Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger.*

ORGAN GRINDING.—The New-York *Tribune* has gone clean over to the Democracy, and is now the rival of the *World* for the organ grinding of that party.—*Dayton (Ohio) Journal.*

THE ROSE OF TUOLUMNE.—The first chapter of Bret Harte's new story, from THE TIMES of Sunday, is printed on the outside of the *Journal* this evening. The number of THE TIMES for yesterday was one of the most interesting of its Sunday issues, which are always filled with carefully selected and entertaining matter.—*Newburg Daily Journal.*

THE STOLEN SPEECH.—The action of the New-York *Tribune* in publishing the "suppressed speech" of Charles Sumner appears to have been a breach of faith. At the time the speech was written a copy was furnished the *Tribune* several days in advance of the time of its intended delivery, the understanding being, as in all such cases, that it should not appear until made, or its publication authorized. The fact that the Senator changed his intentions and concluded not to make public the document should have obligated the *Tribune*, as an honorable journal, to secrecy until the seal of silence was authoritatively broken. This, it appears, has not been done, and the *Tribune's* publication of the speech was unwarranted and a breach of honor.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

STRANGE TRANSFORMATION.—Perhaps one of the most striking evidences of the entire change in the principles and tone of the New-York *Tribune*, under its present management, is its changed utterances on the temperance question. While controlled by Mr. Greeley, the *Tribune* was one of the most outspoken and reliable advocates of total abstinence and prohibition in the country. Now its whole tone is the opposite of this, and it openly favors license.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

A HARD CASE.—THE TIMES can afford to taunt these orthodox office-hunters, and in the same breath boast that it is the "only Republican morning paper in New-York." It knows they would need to plank down something like a million dollars to begin with, and that even then they could not get their organ into the close corporation which controls the telegraphic news of the world. This makes them all the more mad with it, and whenever it dances to one of its own tunes, they get together and resolve to crush it. All their labors with it, when it goes wrong, are in vain. Is it wonderful that they are crying out for an organ, and that they threaten to start one? The cheapest plan for them would be to buy out the *World*—which can be bought—and turn it round so that it would "stand up like a little man" for Grant, Richardson, Conkling, Jayne, Sanborn, the poor boy of Boston, Kellogg, of Louisiana, Moses, of South Carolina, Shepherd, of Washington, Thurlow Weed, of New-York, and all the rest of them.—*Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.*

WAR, WAR.—The New-York *Herald* says "inflation means war." Pray heaven the bloodthirsty editor of that paper draw not his sword! Remember the suffering of poor Spain after the *Herald* declared war in the O'Kelly case!—*St. Louis Times.*

AGAIN.—The *Herald* talks flippantly about its predictions of civil war and bloodshed in 1861, and by reference to their verification seeks to make its present words the more alarming. Unfortunately for the *Herald*, there are too many yet living who read its boasted predictions of 1861, and who know that they were all made in the interest of treason. The *Herald* had always been the servile tool of the slaveholding Democracy. It denounced Lincoln and his supporters as Abolitionists, and predicted civil war if the free North dared elect the Republican ticket. After the election it predicted civil war if Lincoln, as President, should attempt to "coerce" back into the Union the Southern States that were attempting secession. The *Herald* did all it could by predicting war and bloodshed to frighten the Free States out of the victory they had won in the Presidential election.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

THE "HOUSEHOLD ORGAN."—The *National Republican*, the organ *par excellence* of the Presidential household, has filed printing bills against the Government which it so ably protects, to the amount of $15,000. The advertising wasn't authorized by law, but unless the claims are allowed the fabric of our beloved institutions will be knocked into kindling-wood.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

TORONTO OPERA-HOUSE.

We notice with pleasure in the Toronto papers that the want so long felt in Canada of a good opera-house is at last to be supplied, and contracts have been entered into, and work commenced from plans prepared by Lulor & Martin, architects, of Toronto, which have been revised by Thomas R. Jackson, architect, of this City, and under whose special supervision the details of construction will be carried out. The building is located in the best part of the city, and covers an area of 91 by 208 feet; its seating capacity will be 1,600, with parquet and balcony, dress and family circles, elaborate proscenium and private boxes, and will equal in style of finish, decoration, scenic and stage appointments any of our best theatres. Miss Charlotte Nickerson, (Mrs. Morrison,) whose name will still be remembered by many throughout this country, has leased the house for a number of years, and we have every assurance that her company and accessories will be of the best, and in keeping with the elegant establishment over which she will preside, and with her experience in first-class management, success in this new enterprise is beyond a doubt.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The petition of the grain receivers asking for grain elevators at the terminal station of Erie, Pennsylvania, and New-York Central Railroads was yesterday forwarded to the Presidents of the respective boards, and hopes are entertained of a favorable result.... The members of the New-York Oil Exchange will meet at the Produce Exchange this afternoon to dispose of the funds remaining in the hands of the Treasurer. Being members of the Produce Exchange, they do not feel it necessary to retain a distinct association for the oil trade, and they are therefore taking steps to dissolve the old association.... The members of the Building Committee of the Produce Exchange are ascertaining the feelings of the members respecting the erection of a new building, and the great majority favor such an idea. Steps, however, should be taken at once to improve the ventilation of the present Exchange, which can be done at a trifling cost.

CUBA.

CONCHA'S ARRIVAL—THE RECEPTION OF THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, April 9, 1874.

The event of the past week has been the long-desired and anxiously-looked-for arrival of the new Governor General of the Island of Cuba. His Excellency Captain General Don José Gutierrez de la Concha é Yrigoren, Marques de la Habaña, Caballero of a number of orders and Grand Cross of as many more. So satisfied seemed the general feeling among the Spaniards that the shop-keepers of the Obispo and Muralla streets, known to be the most demonstratively patriotic, commenced preparations to erect a number of triumphal arches in honor of Concha. Learning, however, that the steamer Porto Rico, on board of which he was, had passed Maternillos Point on Saturday night, and that there would not be time to complete their preparations, they desisted, but are still determined to make at the first opportunity a public manifestation of their gratification at the appointment by the executive power of the Republic of Spain of Cuba's new Governor General.

CONCHA'S LANDING.

At noon on Monday, the 6th inst., the steamer Porto Rico came into port, although she was not expected until late that afternoon or the next morning. The news of Concha's arrival rapidly spread, and an immense crowd congregated near the wharf at which he was to land. As soon as the steamer dropped anchor the Segundo Cabo, the Major General Chief of Staff, the Political Governor, President of the City Council, and a number of committees hastened on board to pay their respects, congratulate Gen. Concha on his safe arrival, and receive his orders. The hour fixed for landing was 5 o'clock the same day, and long before that hour an immense crowd of curious spectators lined the wharf, the Plaza de Armas, and the short, narrow streets through which the Captain General was to pass. Despite a drizzling rain, which afterward cleared off, companies of the different vounteer battalions lined both sides of the whole route, and the crowd continued to increase. At 5 P. M. precisely the booming of cannon from the Cabaña fortress gave notice that Concha had left the steamer and started for the shores of Cuba, which he was for the third time in her history to tread as Governor General. Just previous to his arrival at the stairs of the Captain of the Port's wharf, where all Captains General land, Gen. Jovellar left the palace, and, accompanied by the Political Governor, Don Julian De Zulueta, and an unusually large and brilliant staff of officers, and by the principal officers of the volunteer battalions, proceeded to meet him. After a cordial Spanish embrace, in which each person throws his arms around the other, and pats him on the back, and a few words of conversation, the party returned to the palace, the music of six or seven brass bands crashing into the air the strains of the Spanish Royal March, which is the only musical manifestation of patriotism and loyalty the Spaniard can make use of, and which so much surprised the Republican Minister, Soler, when he landed.

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

Bowing right and left, without a single *viva* of welcome, and amid no enthusiasm, Gen. Concha, in a rich uniform, with the broad sash of a Captain General across his breast, which was covered with orders and decorations, in white pants and high-top boots, looked worn, but his firm features and the martial air of his bearing dispelled every thought regarding his age—for he is over seventy-two—and any fancied inability to govern. On arrival at the palace the party went to the Sala Capitular, and Gen. Jovellar formally delivered over to Gen. Concha the staff or baton of command, and he was at once sworn in as Captain General of Cuba. After the usual ceremonies of congratulation on the part of the different committees from the corporations and authorities then present, Gen. Concha witnessed from the balcony of the palace the marching by of the volunteers, an institution which owes its organization to him.

SPEECHES.

After Gen. Concha was sworn in a number of speeches were made, Gen. Jovellar leading off, and stating that, in delivering to his successor the baton which symbolized the command of the island, he was pleased to yield to a General of such well-known fame, and to one who, from his high standing, distinguished qualities, and tried patriotism, was himself a guarantee that very soon he would succeed in winning the blessing of peace, so much needed by this rich portion of Spanish nationality. Jovellar continued by paying a high compliment to the Ayuntamiento, or City Council, and to the aid he had received from it during the term of his command. Gen. Concha replied in the same flattering strain, congratulating Gen. Jovellar upon the skill, discretion, and patriotism he had displayed in the difficult position of the country during the past five months. He said that, as to himself, he accepted the command of the island on a point of honor, in view of the still perilous condition of affairs at the period of his appointment to the post, adding that, although he was determined to do all in his power to bring back peace, he was well aware how the country had suffered for six years past; that he well knew the dangers and difficulties of the financial question, and that he trusted that Divine Providence would protect his efforts, as it had done during his previous terms of command. Other speeches were made before the party proceeded to witness the march of the volunteers.

THE EX-CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Gen. Jovellar, with his daughters, has retired to the country-seat of the widow of the late Brig. Gen. Fructuosa Garcia Muñoz, in Marianao, and will sail for Spain in a special steamer, on the 10th inst. On the evening of the 6th, the day previous to Concha's arrival, the members of the Municipal Council gave him a banquet which was not considered of an official, but simply of a complimentary, character. As customary upon the departure of a Captain General, Gen. Jovellar issued farewell addresses to the inhabitants of Cuba, the army and navy, and to the volunteers. As in duty bound, a committee from the Casino Español, on Tuesday noon, paid its respects to the Captain General, and stated that the casinos and other Spanish centres of the island had been formed as a nucleus for all loyal men, and that they had always been on the side of the representative of the nation. Concha replied that he well knew the history of the casinos and centres, and was pleased at the attention paid him by those of Havana. Being invited to visit the Casino, he accepted, and fixed next Sunday evening for the visit.

OFFICIAL DECREES.

An extra *Gazette*, published on the 7th inst., contains Gen. Concha's addresses. First appears the text of the decree accepting Gen. Jovellar's resignation, and appointing Gen. Concha in his place, this being urged by Serrano, as President of the Executive Power of the Republic, and Zavala, as President of the Council of Ministers. Then comes the decree of Concha to the effect that from the date mentioned (the 6th) he had taken possession of his new office. A decree follows suppressing the political Government of Havana, and re-establishing the Mayoralty, as formerly, and it is understood that Concha has decided to appoint Don Julian De Zulueta Corregidor or Mayor. Next Sunday Gen. Concha will review the volunteers at a grand parade. Concha has been often called "*El hombre de las botas puestas*," or "Man with boots on," on account of his fondness for parades, reviews, sham fights, and military displays.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The gold market, or that ring of speculators who are fattening upon the needs of the public, has been somewhat affected by Concha's arrival. Gold closed on Saturday last at 242 to 243 premium, but to-day it is quoted at 233 to 234, and the demand weak. The recent quarrel between a broker and the "Bolsa" exchange office, the broker having stated that within the same hour he bought and sold gold at a difference of eight per cent., has attracted considerable attention from the journals and public. A strong feeling of prejudice against the exchange offices is gaining ground among the volunteers and they are hoping that Concha will close them all up.

THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

A LONG-PROJECTED WORK FINALLY COMMENCED—A NEW ROUTE TO BE OPENED TO COMMERCE.

For the past twenty years the project of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by an interocean railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec has been an increasing theme of discussion by the press and in the commercial circles of both this country and Europe. The United States Government has favored the project of a ship-canal over the same route, and has had two surveys made by Government Engineers, United States Engineer J. G. Barnard having made one in 1857, and Capt. Shufeldt another in 1870, under orders from the Navy Department. In 1859 Gen. Wm. H. Sidell, Engineer in Chief of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Railway Company, made a survey for that corporation, but a combination of causes prevented the proposed building of the road at that time. Other companies have been organized to carry out the project, but after a few spasmodic efforts they have all passed into oblivion from lack of financial support.

In 1867 the Mexican Government conceded to Emilio La Sere the right to organize another company, which concession was renewed in 1872, and he was allowed until the present time to locate a route and commence the work. Under his grant an act of incorporation was obtained from the State of Vermont, and the "Tehuantepec Railway Company" was organized with a capital of $18,000,000, the company being composed wholly of citizens of the United States. The corporation organized by selecting Simon Stevens, Esq., of Pennsylvania, as its President, and Capt. J. J. Williams, of Tennessee, as Chief Engineer. In 1870 Engineer Williams, who was accompanied by Col. Eduardo Garay, as a Commissioner to represent the Mexican Government, made a survey and located the route which has been adopted by his company and approved by the Mexican Government. It was based in part upon the surveys of Gens. Barnard and Sidell, in so far as they were deemed advantageous, and commences at Minatitlan, thirty miles from the gulf, on the Coatzacoalcos River, and crossing the isthmus with but little deviation from an air line to Salina Cruz, on the Pacific coast, the distance being 145 miles, while a branch from that place of seventeen miles will connect Salina Cruz with Tehuantepec, unless by a change of route the main line should be made to so diverge as to first touch the last-named point. Under this grant to Emilio La Sere the Tehuantepec Railway Company will build the railroad and a telegraph line, and rebuild the old stage or carriage road across the isthmus.

Through President Stevens the company, a few days since, contracted with Capt. D. E. Davenport, of Lansingburg, N. Y., and his associates, for the prompt commencement of the work. This contract is one of the heaviest of its kind ever effected in this country, as it embraces the building and equipping of the road in a first-class manner, the creation of terminal and intermediate depots, warehouses, machine shops, and mechanics' dwellings, with piers, wharves, and light-houses on either coast, and the building and equipment of the telegraph line, and rebuilding of the old stage road. It further requires the work to be commenced on or before the 1st day of August next, and the transfer of the entire lines, buildings, &c., to the company in two years from that date, or on the 1st of August, 1876, in complete operating order. This immense undertaking will be under the general supervision of Capt. Davenport, whose long experience and unflinching energy guarantee success, in so far as that is dependent upon these important requisites. To secure the needed harbor advantages at Minatitlan, the Coatzacoalcos River will be so dredged as to admit vessels of twenty-two feet draught—this work being included in the same contract. The opening of this important commercial route is conceded to be a necessity. It will create on the isthmus, and on the Pacific coast of Central America, a new market for all merchandise sent by steamers from our Atlantic ports, and from all other points in railway connection with the Gulf of Mexico. There will also be required on the isthmus an annual supply from the United States of at least 1,500,000 tons of coal for the use of the railway and the steamers running to the isthmus ports. The saving of distance by this route over that of the Panama route, amounts to 1,477 miles from New-York to San Francisco, 2,334 miles from New-Orleans to San Francisco, 1,133 miles from Liverpool to San Francisco.

The Mexican Government has shown great liberality in this matter, and in addition to ceding to the company land grants which, when developed by the building of the road will, as is estimated, exceed in value its cost of construction, has guaranteed every possible protection to the interests of the company, both in the building and operating of the road. Along the route the same interest is manifested, a number of large landholders tendering heavy grants of land, and other encouragement, and there is now every reason to anticipate that this—one of the most important works of modern times—will be speedily and successfully completed, and a new route be opened to the commerce of the world.

MEETING OF THE ERIE DIRECTORS.

There was a meeting of the Erie Board of Directors yesterday, Mr. Watson presiding. The Chairman said he had executed a contract with the London Banking Association for the issue of $15,000,000 of the bonds of the company, which was approved by the board. He also reported that $25,000,000 were subscribed for the bonds, being an excess of $10,000,000 on the bonds offered. The subscription price is to be paid before the 1st of July. Alluding to the charges made by Mr. Dunan, he denounced them as baseless and fraudulent. He was engaged in an examination of the accounts, and he hoped soon to be able to refute Dunan's allegations. He asked that Messrs. Raphael, Morgan, and other stockholders unite in appointing a public auditor to come to this country for the purpose of examining all the company's accounts to date. It is understood that the auditors will be Messrs. Turquand, Young & Co., and Messrs. Quilter, Ball & Co., of London.

A MATE FOR LAURA BRIDGMAN.

A correspondent of the Montrose *Republican* writes: "There lives in the City of Wilkesbarre a girl now nearly eighteen years of age, who can neither see, hear, nor speak. Her name is Sophia H. Hutson, and she is a daughter of Deacon Hutson, of the Baptist Church, with whose family I had the pleasure of spending the night a short time since, and from them learned the facts concerning her. Although in this situation from infancy, she has learned by association with her friends to understand much of their communications, and, in turn, to make herself quite readily understood. This is done by means of feeling—a touch on certain parts of the fingers, or hand, indicating letters, and then placing in her hands the articles she has spelled. She will go alone to any part of the house or cellar, bring potatoes, apples, or anything desired, determining by the particular place of touching the article you wish. She is unwilling to be idle any length of time, is very tidy, and when not engaged with her lessons, assists in assigning the clean ironed clothes their proper places in the different bureau drawers, as I witnessed the morning I was there. Miss Angie Fuller, an experienced teacher from Illinois, is now engaged in teaching her by use of the manual alphabet, and I trust the foundation is being laid which will make Sophia equal with Laura Bridgman, of world-wide fame."

THAT STARVED ARKANSAS MAN.

A letter from Mr. W. G. Gray, Postmaster at Lewisburg, Ark., to the Little Rock *Republican*, gives a different view of the case of the German named Hoffman, (not Kaufman, as the *Republican* first printed it,) who was reported to have starved to death. Mr. Gray writes: "I was personally well acquainted with Mr. Hoffman, having made his acquaintance before he moved to this county. He was trying to establish a Post Office at his house to be known as Germantown; I assisted him in getting up the papers. He was at my office not more than a week before his death, and he was looking well. I could not see any sign of starvation. The same day Mr. Hoffman did considerable trading in town, buying provisions and paying the money for them, and had money left. He has received money from Europe through my office, and the idea that he starved to death is not only absurd, but quite ridiculous—so much so that the party who reported the matter to you either was not advised of facts or had not soul enough to build up a charitable character, but wanted to build one upon the downfall of the good people of this community. Mr. Hoffman lived seven miles from Lewisburg, on the edge of the Point Remove bottom, a place where it is very sickly, in almost a dense swamp. It was a place that was not known to many, as it was not on any road save the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. It has been stated that Mr. Hoffman has lived here more than two months. I take pleasure in stating that he has lived in this county for two years; he built a nice two-story house about six miles from this place last year, but sold it and moved to the place where he stayed up to the time of his death, and during this time he never visited the Masonic lodge, or was recognized as a Mason. We consider it too 'thin' for your informant to say that this man starved to death, for the people of this community know better than that. Still, there is no doubt but that this family was in want of assistance and medical aid. Still, no one knew it. I have no idea that his nearest neighbor was aware of his illness, as he lived in such an out-of-the-way place. These, Mr. Editor, are about the facts as near as can be ascertained."

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

A PETITION FROM LEADING BUSINESS MEN ASKING PRESIDENT GRANT TO VETO THE CURRENCY BILLS.

The following is a copy of the petition that has been circulated for signatures for the past few days asking the President to veto the Currency bills should they be passed by Congress. The petition has been signed by over 2,500 leading business men, of which the most prominent only have been selected for publication:

To Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States:

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of New-York, viewing with alarm the recent action of the Congress of the United States, and the imminent danger that, in a time of profound peace, laws will be enacted which, a few years since, were held to be constitutional only as "war measures," and in the enactment of such laws as are now pending in both Houses, all the limitations, promises, and pledges of the last ten years will be rendered nugatory, respectfully solicit the intervention of your veto, should there be need thereof, in order that the honor of the country may not suffer in the estimation of our own people, and in the estimation of all the civilized nations of the world; and the undersigned appeal from their own judgment to the language of the most eminent of our statesmen in the Senate and House of Representatives in 1862, in justification of their plea that a further issue of greenbacks, under existing circumstances, without the warrant of necessity, will inflict a stain on the honor of the Republic, and impair confidence in every future pledge and promise given in its name.

NEW-YORK, April, 1874.

A. A. Low, 31 Burling slip; Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall street; Drexel, Morgan & Co., 23 Wall street; S. B. Chittenden & Co., 328 Broadway; Schnitz, Southwick & Co., 65 Cliff street; Samuel B. Ruggles, 24 Union square; Babcock Bros. & Co., 50 Wall street; Williams & Guion, 63 Wall street; Maitland, Phelps & Co., 45 Exchange place; Gilman, Son & Co., 47 Exchange place; H. G. Stebbins & Son, 50 Exchange place; Greenleaf, Norris & Co., 66 Exchange place; Wallgarten & Co., 28 Broad street; Robert L. Maitland & Co., 43 Broad street; James B. Colgate & Co., 47 Wall street; Blake Bros. & Co., 52 Wall street; John J. Cisco & Son, 59 Wall street; Sam. Sloan, 26 Exchange place; Richard Irvin & Co., 54 Exchange place; Charles Lanier, 27 Pine street; Isaac Sherman, 63 Beaver street; R. R. Graves & Co., 63 Wall street; W. H. Webb, 54 Exchange place; J. Boorman Johnston, 90 Broadway; Elliott F. Shepard, 90 Broadway; Phelps, Dodge & Co., Cliff street; William H. Fogg, 32 Burling slip; Thomas Denny, Jr., 39 Wall street; Grinnell, Minturn & Co., 78 South street; Booth & Edgar, 100 Wall street; Simon De Visser, 68 William street; J. & J. Stuart & Co., 33 Nassau street; W. M. Vermilye, 18 Nassau street; J. D. Vermilye, President Merchants' National Bank; Benj. B. Sherman, President Mechanics' National Bank; Chas. P. Leverich, President Bank of New-York; Wm. H. Macy, President Seamen's Bank for Savings; Moses Taylor, President National City Bank; Wm. L. Jenkins, President Bank of America; G. D. H. Gillespie, President P. T. Manhattan Company; F. D. Tappan, President Gallatin National Bank; D. C. Hays, President Union National Bank; G. W. Duer, President National Bank of State of New-York; W. A. Falls, President Corn Exchange Bank; Joseph Stuart, Vice President Fourth National Bank; Wm. H. Scott, President Hanover National Bank; Wm. Adams, President *pro tem.* Fulton National Bank; R. Bayles, President Market National Bank; G. Montague, President Seventh Ward National Bank; R. H. Lowry, President National Bank of the Republic; Geo. S. Coe, President American Exchange National Bank; Wm. H. Kitchen, President National Park Bank; F. A. Palmer, President National Broadway Bank; James Buell, President Importers' and Traders' National Bank; Benj. H. Dewey, Cashier Security Bank; John Castree, President Irving National Bank; Thos. S. Raymond, President Produce Bank; Wm. A. Thomson, President Merchants' Exchange National Bank; J. Q. Jones, President Chemical National Bank; J. M. Bundy, editor *Evening Mail*; Norman White, President Mercantile National Bank; R. L. & A. Stuart, ex-sugar refiners; D. B. Halstead, President New-York National Exchange Bank; C. F. Hunter, President People's Bank; J. Campbell, President Pacific Bank; R. P. Perrin, President National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank; W. A. Hall, President Oriental Bank; C. Schwarzwaelder, President Germania Bank; H. P. DeGraaf, President Bowery National Bank; Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary Citizens' Savings Bank; M. J. Adrian, President German Exchange Bank; O. H. Schreiner, Cashier German American Bank; Maury Brothers, 5 Hanover street; Wm. B. Savery, 97 Beekman street; Beebe & Brother, 104 Wall street; William H. Lee, 516 Fifth avenue; Horace Barnard, 98 Broadway; Thomas C. Acton, 32 Wall street; Sinclair Tousey, 119 Nassau street; Charles Watrous, 102 Wall street; Charles H. Griswold, Fifth Avenue Hotel; Richard Butler, 4 West Twenty-seventh street; Ockershausen Brothers, 81 Wall street; E. L. Fancher, 229 Broadway; Elliot C. Cowdin; Isaac H. Bailey, 514 East Twenty-eighth street; J. Lothrop, 76 Madison avenue; E. N. Tailer, Jr., & Co., 47 Walker street; John A. Weeks, 58 Wall street; Ethan Allen, 102 Broadway; S. H. Wales, 520 Fifth avenue; Wm. F. Cary, 267 Fifth avenue; Edward F. Brown, 1,008 Madison avenue; W. H. Smith & Son, 77 William street; L. G. B. Cannon, 331 Fifth avenue; Charles Denison, 225 West Fourteenth street; William C. Gilman, 31 West Thirty-sixth street; William Paxson, 76 Beaver street; F. E. Trowbridge, 74 Broadway; Emil Sauer, 120 Broadway; Francis Moran, 84 South street; Fred. Kuhne, 113 Broadway; Knouth, Nachod & Kuhne, 113 Broadway; Acker, Merrall & Condit, 130 Chambers street; Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co., 130 Duane street; James Striker, Murray Hill Bank; Theobald Frohwein, President New-Amsterdam Savings Bank; P. Lorillard & Co., 16 Chambers street; J. Butler Wright, 63 William street; Charles Butler, 12 Wall street; David Dows & Co., 20 South street; Fabbri & Chauncey, 48 South street; W. S. Whitlock & Co., 57 South street; James W. Elwell, 57 South street; Sutton & Co., 117 Wall street; Kemp, Day & Co., 116 Wall street; William Wall's Sons, 113 Wall street; Havemeyer & Elder, 98 Wall street; Decastro & Donner, 107 Front street; Moller, Sierck & Co., 90 Wall street; Havemeyer, Bros. & Co., 89 Wall street; Havemeyer, Eastwick & Co., 87 Wall street; Campbell, Hall & Co., 110 Nassau street; George W. Edelman, 284 Fourth avenue; Matthiessen & Wiechers, 106 Wall street; P. W. Engs & Sons, 131 Front street; Hobby & Co., 66 South street; E. D. Hurlbut & Co., 85 South street; John Jewett Sons, 182 Front street; Josiah Macy's Sons, 189 Front street; Lucius Hart & Co., 10 Burling slip; W. T. Blodgett, 252 Pearl street; Martin Kalbfleisch's Sons, 55 Fulton street; E. Ketchum & Co., 100 Beekman street; Willets & Co., 303 Pearl street; Samuel Willets, 24 Lafayette place; Harper Brothers, Pearl street; Egleston Bros. & Co.; S. M. Main, 295 Water street; E. Treadwell's Sons, 265 Water street; E. A. Le Roy, 263 Water street; Thomas J. Pope & Co., 292 Pearl street; Hazard & Jones, 212 Pearl street; Robert Colgate, 287 Pearl street; Winslow & Wilson, William street; M. K. Jesup & Co., 95 Liberty street; Augustus Wiggin, 30 Pine street; Alexander Shaler, 350 West Twenty-eighth street; Wm. Laimbeer, 73 Lexington avenue; S. B. H. Vance, 206 West Twenty-third street; Joseph E. Gay, 20 East Twentieth street; C. B. Curtis, 30 Broad street; G. P. Lowrey, 78 Broadway; N. F. Palmer, 29 Wall street; Denton Smith & Co.; Joseph C. Jackson; C. B. Wheeler, 81 Cedar street; Andrew W. Leggat, 44 Laight street; Messinger & Wright, 110 Duane street; Edmund Dwight, 12 Wall street; Ross Campbell & Co., 75 Worth street; Low, Harriman & Co., 65 Worth street; Wm. Lottimer & Co., 75 Leonard street; Empire Woolen Company, 82 Franklin street; Fleitmann & Co., 23 Greene street; J. W. Anghiltree & Co., 32 Walker street; Ellis Knapp & Co., 24 Walker street; Porter & Dickey, Leonard street; Wallach & Co., 308 Canal street; Duke, Graham & Lockwood, Lispenard street; Thaddeus Davids & Co., William street; James L. Morgan & Co., Fulton street; Hallock Ogden & Co., Reade street; Rathbun Bros., Reade street; Alfred Douglas, 161 Broadway; Oppenheimer Bros. & Hirsch; Learey, Foster & Bowman; Samuel McLean & Co., 85 Grand street; Richard Iselin & Co.; George Hughes & Co., 200 Church street; Scott Brothers, 198 Church street; Ward, Dickson & Co.; James Everdell, 302 Broadway; Whitney, Cook & Co.; S. B. Chittenden & Co., 328 Broadway; Charles E. Maxwell; J. A. Roeblings Sons, Liberty street; C. H. Taylor, 95 Liberty street; Copeland & Bacon; Baker, Sandford & Co.; F. S. Leggett & Co.; Howard, Sanger & Co., 107 Chambers street; H. K. Thurber & Co., Reade street; Lord Brothers; W. C. Langley & Co., 78 Worth street; Chapman, Smith & Britton, Worth street; Spoulding, Swift & Co., Worth street; Porter Bros. Co., 443 Broadway; Hemphill, Hamlin & Co., Broadway; E. S. Jaffray & Co., 350 Broadway; Hoover, Calhoun & Co., Broadway; Collins & Brother, Broadway; Obenheimer, Rothschild & Co., Broadway; Louis Amson & Co., Broadway; Carhart, Whitford & Co., Broadway; Devlin & Co., No. 459 Broadway; Adriance Robbins & Co., Broadway; Emery, Ivey & Lee, Broadway; David Morrison & Son, Broadway; Isaac Smith, Son & Co., Broadway; J. Newitter & Sons, Broadway; Barlow Brothers, 134 Church street; Charles M. Moseman & Bros.; Francis Spies & Co., 66 South street; Carver & Barnes, 30 South street; H. Lamarche, 80 John street; Fallows & Co., 17 Maiden lane.

AN UNRELIABLE TIME-PIECE.

Susman Lowenstein was impaneled as a juror to try a cause before Judge Larremore, in the Court of Common Pleas, a few days since. Failing to attend at the opening of the court, another juror was sworn in to take his place, and an attachment issued to bring him before the court. Yesterday he appeared, armed with a formidable affidavit in palliation of his conduct, the substance of which was that his time-piece had proved unfaithful to him, had stopped just about the time he ought to be making his way to court, and that when he did arrive, he found his place occupied by a substitute. This statement was accepted as true, the juror was allowed to go unpunished, and as the time-piece was not amenable to the jurisdiction of the court, that was allowed to go also.

A NOVEL SWINDLE.

Within the past few days Superintendent Matsell has received complaints from the West, chiefly from the proprietors of various hotels, stating that they had received circulars purporting to come from "E. Collinwater, of No. 737 Broadway," setting forth that a certain person had died at the "Arcade Hotel" (!) and that the gold watch and chain of deceased were in the possession of the writer of the letter. The latter adds that while looking over the effects of the deceased the writer found a paper bearing the name and address of the party to whom the circular is sent, and presuming the latter to be a connection of the deceased, he agrees to send the effects of the deceased on the receipt of $15. The whole thing is a well-concocted swindle, and many verdant people in the West have been victimized by this transparent fraud.

THE METHODISTS.

NEW-YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

THE CLOSING SESSIONS—REPORTS FROM VARIOUS MISSIONARY AND CHARITABLE ORGANIZATIONS—APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

After the usual prayer-meeting the New-York East Conference was called to order at 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, at the Sampson Street M. E. Church, by Bishop Wiley. The Committee on Woman's Foreign Missionary Society reported that $889 52 in vouchers, and $64 50 in cash had been collected for the fund. The Stewards of the conference made the following report:

Total amount received for the general fund	$9,511 33
From Trustees	500 00
From chartered fund	30 00
From other sources	25 00
Total	$9,706 33
Amount paid out to claimants on the conference as represented below	$9,050 00
For other expenditures	8,530 00

There was also a small loss by the failure of the Scranton Bank. The remainder, $41 50, was given to the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Bowdish.

A list of the amounts distributed to superannuated preachers, widows, and children was then read. A collection was taken up for the widow of the late Rev. Mr. Bowdish, which amounted to more than $300.

The following is the report made by the Treasurer of the New-York East Conference Missionary Society for last year:

New-York District	$8,857 15
Long Island, South District	7,934 55
Long Island, North District	12,200 15
Bridgeport, North District	3,792 73
New-Haven, North District	4,601 90
Total	$37,383 47
Additional for New-York District	41 35
Total	$37,428 42

(Signed,) HENRY ASTOR, Treasurer,
N. G. CHERRY, Assistant Treasurer.

The report falls about $1,000 short of last year. The New-York District has failed largely. The New-Haven and other districts have increased.

The following is a condensed statement of the Committee on Liabilities: Total number of probationers, 5,421; of full members, 36,841; local preachers, 235; of deaths, 534; of baptisms—children, 1,746; adults, 1,553; of churches, 282; probable value of church property, $4,383,900; total number of parsonages, 137; probable value, $692,850; number of schools, 280; number of offices and teachers, 5,985; number of scholars for all ages, 41,716.

The following is the increase for the past year: Probationers, 1,368; full members, 856; deaths, 41; baptisms of children, 239; of adults, 347; churches, 15; increase in value of church property, $158,200; of parsonages, 2.

The thanks of the conference were then tendered to Rev. W. R. Davis, Pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, and to the members of his congregation for their most hospitable entertainment, and to the Secretaries of the conference.

The following gentlemen were received on trial: Ephraim Watt, nominated by the Roundhill and Standwich Quarterly Conference; Lindsay Parker, from New-York; George Fillmore, from the Long Island, South District; Francis L. Hallock, from the Coram Quarterly Conference, Middle Island; James Robinson, from Goodground Quarterly Conference, and Nelson Porter, from Collinsville, New-Hartford.

At the afternoon session the following list of appointments of ministers was read:

Long Island South District.—C. Fletcher, Presiding Elder, No. 31 Sands street, Brooklyn; Sands street, George Taylor; York street, C. W. Fordham; Washington street, J. B. Searles; Johnson street, F. C. Hill; Pacific street, W. S. Studley; First place, A. S. Hunt; Carroll place, L. S. Weed; Warren street, I. Parker, 2d; William street, E. K. Fanning; New-York avenue, G. L. Westgote; Eighteenth street, C. Simmons; Seventh avenue, J. Wild; Hanson place, B. S. Haynes; Fleet street, W. C. Steele; Embury Church, G. G. Lansing; Nostrand avenue, C. M. Griffin; Green avenue, G. A. Hubbell; James Church, J. H. Hansbury; Swedish Church, Albert Ericson; Norwegian Church, O. P. Peterson; East New-York, W. Platts; Cypress Hills, W. Gothard; Flatbush, C. Kelsey; Flatlands, C. W. Powell; Parkville, W. P. Ester; Sheepshead Bay, supplied; Bay Ridge and Unionville, S. A. Seaman; Farmingdale and Sweet Hollow, D. F. Hallock; New-Bridge and Seaford, supplied; East Meadow and Uniondale, supplied; Amityville, W. Lawrence; North Amityville, supplied; Babylon, G. Dunbar; Islip, R. Codling; Bay Shore, W. T. Pray; Sayville, S. Kristeler; Patchogue, B. F. Reeve; Coram and Middle Island, Frank M. Hallock; Brookhaven and Belleport, supplied; Moriches, George Tilmer; West Hampton, W. A. Munson; Goodground and Atlanticville, James Robinson; South Hampton, A. McAllister; Bridge Hampton, G. A. Graves; East Hampton and Amagansett, supplied; Sag Harbor, G. H. Goodsell; E. O. Bates, Chaplain Seaman's Friend Society, member of First Place Quarterly Conference; G. A. Hall, Secretary Young Men's Christian Association, member of Hanson Place Quarterly Conference.

Long Island North District—Brooklyn.—Simpson Church, W. R. Davis; Park Avenue, supplied; DeKalb Avenue, T. H. Platt; Wesley Avenue, C. B. Force; Broadway Mission, supplied; St. John's, H. W. Warren; Central, S. H. Bray; South Second Street, J. Peff, Jr.; South Third Street, F. W. Ware; Grand Street, R. C. Putnay; Cook Street, G. H. Anderson; North Fifth Street, J. Hollis; Leonard Street, W. H. Russell; Greenpoint, First Church, W. W. Clarke; Tabernacle, T. H. Burch; Hunter's Point, H. C. Glover; Dutch Kills, supplied; Astoria, A. C. Bendisk; Newtown, J. C. Thomas; Middle Village, supplied; Maspeth, S. C. Keeler; Flushing, W. H. Simonson; Whitestone, C. K. True; Little Neck, supplied; Great Neck and Manhasset, J. Pilkington; Jamaica, W. B. Hill; Springfield, L. P. Perry; Hempstead, B. M. Adams; Far-Rockaway and Foster's Meadow, S. F. Johnson; Pearsalls, M. French; Rockville Centre, W. I. Robinson; Baldwins, C. H. Mallory; Freeport, S. M. Hammond; Glen Cove, F. Stephenson; Sea Cliff, supplied; Locust Valley and Bayville, supplied; Roslyn, Lexington, and Glenwood, D. McMullen; Fort Washington, C. Backman; Norwich, C. Stearns; Oyster Bay, I. F. Langton; Cold Spring, Westville, and Woodbury, B. H. Dutcher; Huntington, W. A. Warrener; Centreport, O. C. Lane; Northport, C. S. Wing; Smithtown, T. M. Terry; St. James, supplied; Stonybrook, supplied; Port Jefferson, H. Astin; Riverhead, J. S. Mitchell; Jamesport and Mattituck, G. W. Allen; Patchogue, H. Redford; Southold, J. W. Simpson; Greenport, J. W. Home; Orient, T. Rushmore.

New-York District.—John Street, N. G. Cheney; Forsyth Street, J. W. Barnhart; Alanson Church, C. E. Harris; Allen Street, W. J. Thompson; Willett Street, J. Q. Saunders; Second Street, Wm. McAllister; Seventh Street, W. P. Corbit; Seventeenth Street, W. H. Boole; Twenty-seventh Street, W. H. Wardell; Thirty-seventh Street, R. Meredith; Beekman Hill, W. H. Thomas; Second Avenue, W. W. Bowdish. City Missions—Tompkins Street, R. Roden; Attorney Street, ——; Eleventh Street, A. Graham; Sixty-first Street, R. Crook; Seventy-sixth Street, J. S. Haugh; South Harlem, J. L. Gilder; North New-York Missions, Th. Hall; Roundbridge, Selleck's Corner, L. W. Holmes; High Bridge, H. Still; Stamford, J. S. Willis; Roxbury, N. Mead; Darien, Lindsay Parker; Mianus, C. E. Miller; Greenwich, C. E. Glover; Roundhill, E. Watt; Port Chester, F. G. Osborne; King Street, to be supplied; Rye, G. Stillman; Mamaroneck, T. R. Slicer; New-Rochelle, A. S. Graves; Upper Rochelle, supplied; Mount Vernon, J. Dickenson; City Island, C. S. Hibberd; East Chester, supplied; Bronxdale, Perry Chandler; West Farms and West Chester, C. W. Cowper; D. D. Whedan, *Quarterly Review*, Thirty-seventh Street Conference; D. Curry, *Christian Advocate*, Thirty-seventh Street Conference; E. L. Janes, District Secretary of National Temperance Society, John Street Conference.

Rev. Geo. Woodruff was elected to preach the conference sermon next year, after which the conference adjourned *sine die.*

THE ESCAPES FROM SING SING.

Mary Moore, alias "Long Mary," who was indicted for the larceny of braid and bindings, valued at $139, from the store of Taylor, Gibson & Wilson, No. 58 Walker street, on the 18th of February, pleaded guilty on the 25th of the same month. Her counsel stated that she had been made the victim of a conspiracy, which had been gotten up by a gang of thieves in order to punish her for the disclosures which it was suspected she had made to the authorities, by means of which a number of escaped convicts had been captured. He also announced that the prisoner had in her possession valuable information of the manner in which escapes from State Prison were planned and executed, and which, he claimed, would criminate a number of keepers at Sing Sing and others outside. On these representations sentence on "Long Mary" was suspended, in order to test the truth of her story, and she was remanded to the Tombs. The subsequent arrest of the Hester street blacksmith, by whom the implements used by convicts in escaping from Sing Sing were manufactured, as well as the arrest of Tilly Miller, one of the accessories, and of the Keepers William Manny and John Oathouse, also implicated in aiding prisoners to escape, was effected by means of the information imparted to the authorities by Mary, according to her promise. The prisoner was placed at the bar of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The Recorder, addressing the prisoner, said that sentence in her case had been suspended temporarily, on the representation of her counsel that she had in her possession and would impart to the authorities information in reference to the manner in which the escape of certain prisoners from State Prison had been effected. The community had been startled by the numerous escapes of convicts from that institution, and it was apparent that there must have been somebody within the prison—some of the keepers, who had violated their oaths—through whose complicity the escapes had been effected. In consideration of the valuable services rendered by the prisoner in disclosing to the District Attorney the information in her possession, the court would suspend sentence in her case. "Long Mary" was then cautioned by the Recorder against a repetition of her former offenses, and allowed to depart.

BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

In the case of the United States against E. S. Whitney, Judge Blatchford directed a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $141 94, gold. The action was brought to recover a balance of duty on a quantity of iron bars imported by defendant in July, 1872.... In the case of the United States against Louis Messmann, Judge Blatchford yesterday directed the jury to find a verdict for the defendant. He was at one time Second Lieutenant in Company B of the Forty-fifth Regiment of New-York Volunteers. In that capacity he was accused of having drawn double pay for the months of January and February, 1864. Receipts in his name for the two payments were produced in court, when one was discovered to be a forgery. Hence the order of the court. ....A sailor, named Francis Redenier, of the Austrian brig Mary Fanny, came before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday, to enter complaint of cruel treatment against the second mate of that vessel. The Commissioner, not having jurisdiction of the matter, sent him to the Austrian Consul

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—April 15.

SENATE.

Before the reading of the journal of yesterday was concluded, Mr. McPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill of the Senate to fix the amount of United States notes and the circulation of national banks, and for other purposes; also, that the House had passed a bill amendatory of the acts to provide a national currency and to establish free banking. The latter bill was referred to the Committee on Finance.

REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The Chair laid before the Senate the House bill to revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws.

THE DISTRICT TEACHERS.

Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the House bill making appropriation for the payment of teachers in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and providing for the levy of a tax to reimburse the same.

After debate the bill was passed.

LOUISIANA.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to provide for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said all the information the Senate was in possession of was in regard to the form of election of November, 1872, and did not relate to the fact. The testimony taken before the Senate committee was not to establish the fact as to who was Governor, but as to which one of the two contestants—Ray or McMillan—was entitled to the seat in the Senate. The legality of the Legislature was the point at issue, but the testimony was so imperfect as not to warrant any interference by Congress. He denied the power of Congress to overthurn the State Government until it be known that such Government was established in defiance of the wishes, intentions, and votes of the majority of the people. The right of Congress to interfere must be based upon two general grounds. First, whether it is conferred by the Constitution upon any given state of facts; and, second, whether such state of facts exists. The Senate did not know that Kellogg was not elected Governor, as the information before the committee related entirely to what was done by certain returning boards. The question for the Senate to determine is how did the people of Louisiana really vote, and Congress must determine that before it had any right to interfere. In the Broad Seal case of New-Jersey, in 1840, Congress took a direct method of ascertaining the facts. It is the voice of the people that constitutes the Government under our institutions, and Congress has not in its possession any evidence worthy of regard to show that Kellogg is Governor in violation of the consent of the governed. It would be an arbitrary assumption of power, without a proper knowledge of the facts, for Congress to order a new election. He argued that since the war Louisiana had always been Republican. In April, 1868, Warmoth was elected Governor by a majority of 27,000 votes. In the Fall of the same year, Race, the Seymour and Blair elector, was returned by a majority of 41,000. The scenes of bloodshed that took place in Louisiana during that campaign were horrible to think of. The colored people were intimidated, and where they made any pretense to vote they were assailed and beaten. In 1870, when everything was again quiet, and a wholesome respect for Federal authority prevailed—when the colored people had some protection—the Republican candidate for Auditor was elected by a majority of 24,500. The testimony showed that the election returns of 1872 were manipulated and falsified by the fusionists, and it was upon these fraudulent returns that the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) declared that McEnery appeared to have been elected. That Senator had woven such a net of legal technicalities around the subject that one was apt to be diverted from the contemplation of the important fact, Who did the people of Louisiana elect Governor? In the New-Jersey case of 1840, Congress sent Commissioners to examine the votes themselves. The returns went for nothing. The inquiry went as to how the ballots were cast. The bill of Senator Carpenter was predicated upon the assumption that there was no valid Executive in Louisiana, and the laws of the State did not permit one to be chosen until 1876; that there was no valid Legislature, but an invalid one, now enacting laws. He (West) desired to say that the Legislature was not now enacting laws, and the laws of Louisiana would compel the election of a new one quite as soon as Congress could provide for it. Before a new election for the Executive could be ordered, Congress must find, not merely that Kellogg was not elected, but that no one was elected in 1872. Congress knew that an election was held in that year, and that two candidates were voted for. If Congress had any duty in the premises, it was to inquire which of the two was elected, and that question had not yet been tried, the investigation by the Committee on Privileges and Elections being as to whether McMillan or Ray had been elected Senator. The bill of the gentleman (Carpenter) was neither warranted by the facts nor applicable to the condition of political affairs in Louisiana. The opponents of the present Administration in Louisiana championed here by Senator Carpenter were not insisting upon what they should claim as their rights, if they had any at all—the installment of McEnery—but upon a new election. Another chance to re-enact the game in which they had been baulked—their attempt to capture the control of the State—failed; hence all this virtuous indignation. If the supporters of McEnery believe they are in a majority in the State, they will have a chance to prove it in the Fall.

Mr. WEST was convinced that Kellogg was elected, and he would continue to uphold him. If he thought otherwise he would advocate any constitutional measure looking toward the installation of the rightful Governor. The stagnation of business in Louisiana was not the result of any political troubles, but was attributable to the failure of the crops, year after year, and the unsettled condition of labor. The debt of the State was greatly augmented under Democratic rule in 1866 and 1867, having been increased, under the administration of Andrew Johnson's policy, $8,997,300 in a period of eighteen months. The debt incurred by the Warmoth administration was $10,077,471. When the present administration came into power the debt of the State was $24,000,000. To provide for meeting this, three alternatives were presented: To pay it, repudiate it, or compromise it. The people of the State had met with so many reverses, especially the agricultural portion, that they could not pay it. Repudiation was distasteful, and the only alternative was to compromise, which measure was originated and indorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, largely composed of the Governor's most bitter political opponents. In conclusion he said not a particle of testimony had been brought forward to show that Kellogg was not elected, and until such fact be proven, Congress had no right or authority to interfere.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had seen a telegram from New-Orleans, stating that although the Legislature of Louisiana had passed an act repealing the Election law, it had on the last day of the session re-enacted it.

Mr. WEST said he had no knowledge of such proceeding.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, said, being a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, he deemed it to be his duty to say something upon Louisiana affairs generally. The facts differed from those in any preceding case, and were filled with evidences of fraud, tyranny, and corruption.

Mr. WEST read a telegram from Gov. Kellogg stating that he had been informed that some of the "last ditchers" had telegraphed Senator Carpenter that he (Kellogg) had a bill before him to repeal the new Election law. The statement, he said, was false, and they could have a fair election under the new law.

Mr. HAMILTON read a communication signed by J. C. Zachary, of New-Orleans, asserting that Kellogg had in his possession the new bill, which would give him control of the whole election machinery.

Mr. MORTON said he had never heard of this until now.

Mr. WEST said he had no knowledge of any such thing; but even if it was so, the charge came from the other side of the Chamber, and the complaint of using election machinery came with rather bad grace from that side.

Mr. BAYARD said if any meaning could be gathered from the remarks of the Senator from Louisiana, (West,) it was an admission that such repealing act had been passed, and subsequently an act passed repealing the repealing act, so they can be produced from the pocket of this so-called Governor on the eve of an election, and all the machinery which makes frauds in elections would be not only possible, but highly probable, if Kellogg should be permitted to occupy the place he now does.

Mr. WEST—The Senator from Louisiana does not admit anything of the kind.

Mr. BAYARD—No, Sir; he does not admit it. He has the candor to state the fact. He merely says he does not know as to the facts. He is professing to speak from special knowledge of the truth of facts in Louisiana, and says here to-day, in regard to this most important fact he has no knowledge whatever.

Mr. WEST—And he says the truth. He has no knowledge of it. He does not qualify it in any way. He never heard of it. It is new to him. That is what I mean without equivocation or reservation in any way.

Mr. BAYARD—It is a confession of ignorance, Sir, in regard to important facts of which the gentleman professes to speak.

Mr. HAMILTON, resuming his argument, reviewed the testimony taken by the committee in regard to Louisiana, the election of Senators by two Legislatures of that State, and the action of the committee. He would have preferred that the whole Louisiana matter should have been inquired into, and a report of the committee made upon the whole subject. If Kellogg was not the legal Governor of the State, Pinchback had no right to a seat in this Chamber. It must be shown that the Legislature electing Pinchback was the legal one before his credentials could have the least efficiency. He referred to the recognition of the Kellogg Government by the House of Representatives, and said that action was not binding on the Senate. The President was compelled to recognize some government in Louisiana, but only for the purpose of preventing violence, and that recognition had nothing whatever to do with the validity of the Government.

Before concluding his argument, at 4:30 o'clock he yielded for a motion for an executive session, which was agreed to.

The Senate after a few minutes adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MILEAGE.

Mr. BUNDY, of Ohio, from the Committee on Mileage, reported a bill to abolish mileage to members of Congress, and providing that they shall be paid their actual traveling expenses to and from Washington once each session. He demanded the previous question, which was not seconded—69 to 71.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, moved to recommit the bill.

Mr. YOUNG, of Georgia, moved to lay the bill on the table.

The House refused to lay the bill on the table—yeas 64, nays 169.

Mr. BUNDY again moved the previous question, and it was seconded.

The motion to recommit was rejected.

The bill was then passed—yeas 186, nays 49.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 1:45 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Woodford, of New-York, in the chair, upon the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

There was a good deal of the usual discussion over the salaries of employes of the House, some of which were increased and some reduced. The item of $50,000 for folding documents was reduced to $25,000, and the number of folders limited to twenty. Only two pages of the bill were gone through.

Mr. MELLISH, of New-York, presented the resolutions of the Union League Club, of the City of New-York, disapproving of any action of Congress which shall tend to inflate the currency.

The committee rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE EULING CONSPIRACY.

DISCHARGE OF MME. BAGNICKI—TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE JUSTICE MORGAN.

The examination in the case of Ernest Bagnicki, alias Dr. Euling; his wife, Marie Bagnicki, alias Marie Euling, alias Marie Erben; Louisa Germs, and Charles Finck, charged with conspiring to cheat and defraud the Merchants' Life Insurance Company of $10,000, as already published in THE TIMES, took place at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The first witness placed on the stand was Detective Tilley, of the Central Office. He testified that he arrested Mme. Bagnicki on Sunday last, at No. 160 Eldridge street, and found in her possession several papers, one of which he had given to the court. Victor Keineberger, interpreter of the court, produced the document in question, which was a certificate signed by Father Franz Bludeck, that he, on the 8th of June, 1855, in the Chapel of the Congregation of St. Maria Rotonda, at Vienna, had married Ernest Bagnicki and Mario Barbara Caroline Von St. Ivanyi. Mme. Bagnicki was then examined, and testified that the marriage certificate was her property, and that she was the person named in it. Ex-Assistant District Attorney Stewart then asked the Court to discharge Mme. Bagnicki from custody, on the ground that she had acted under the compulsion of her husband, and that the evidence against her showed that the conspiracy was not consummated when she became known in it. He quoted the Burdell-Cunningham baby case in support of his argument. He also contended that the policy issued by the company was void *ab initio*, and that there could be no conspiracy against a thing which had no existence in law. Justice Morgan discharged Mme. Bagnicki from custody, and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

After recess George Bollett, the agent of the company, was then put on the stand, and identified the proof of death sworn to by Bagnicki. The witness was about mentioning a statement made to him by Dr. Kaubrowitz, when counsel for Louisa Germs and Finck objected, and it was ruled out. James Taber, Secretary of the company, proved the record of the joint policy of Euling and Louisa Germs. On cross-examination he stated that after the company took the joint risk of Euling and the woman Germs, they reinsured the risk separately in the Asbury Life Insurance Company for $5,000. William F. Taber, the examiner of deaths of the company, was then examined, and proceeded to detail his manner of investigating the present case. On the witness attempting to state the confessions made by the girl Germs and Finck at Police Headquarters, after their arrest, a lively altercation occurred between the witness, Mr. Vandeveer, counsel for the company, and the counsel for the prisoners Germs and Finck. Counsel for the prisoners addressed the court to the effect that the confessions were forced from the prisoners through fear while under duress at Police Head-quarters, and were not legal evidence. At this stage of the proceedings the examination was adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK LYING-IN ASYLUM.

The fifty-first annual meeting of the Managers of the New-York Asylum for lying-in women was held yesterday at the rooms of the institution, No. 85 Marion street, Mrs. T. A. Emmet, First Directress, presiding. This asylum is, perhaps, one of the least known of the many charitable institutions in this City, but, proportionately considered, it ranks among the best in the benefits it has conferred on the respectable poor. Its doors are open to all, irrespective of creed or nationality, the only requisite being proof of marriage, and it also supplies medical treatment for those who, by the circumstances of their position in life, do not choose to enter the asylum in sickness. The report of the Treasurer shows that it is managed with unexampled economy, and its appearance indicates the excellent manner in which it is kept. The entire expenses for the past year were $4,131 53; the balance on hand at last meeting was $2,342 50; the receipts were $7,505 13, and the balance in the hands of the Treasurer is $3 373 60. The donations during the year were $2,180 50, including $1,500 given by the Corporation. The report of the physician, Dr. Thomas B. Sterling, showed that there remained in the asylum at last report 12; admitted since, 94; discharged, 88; remaining, 13; number who received care, 276, including 170 who who were treated at their residences, and deaths, 2. The report in general terms made allusion to the prosperity of the asylum, observing that since its establishment the number of cases treated was 17,943, of whom 13,191 were treated at their residences. The site of the building was not ill-adapted to its success, and it was in the midst of a population who most needed its services. It was altogether free from hospital connections; it was private in its character, and for this reason it was better suited to the peculiar wants of the patients. The regulations of the asylum forbidding the admission of all who were not married was strictly enforced, and all others were kindly treated and directed to institutions which provide for their cases. The report referred to the excellent management of the institution, and congratulated the board on the prosperity of the past year. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

First Directress, Mrs. T. A. Emmet; Second Directress, Mrs. Bache McEvers; Third Directress, Mrs. Thomas Cock; Fourth Directress, Mrs. James Brooks; Fifth Directress, Mrs. Samuel Jaudon; Sixth Directress, Mrs. Frederick Jones; Treasurer, Mrs. J. R. Nevius; Secretary, Mrs. Henry H. Anderson.

Managers—Mrs. G. W. Sumner, Mrs. Robert S. Bullis, Mrs. Thomas W. Clerke, Mrs. John H. Mortimer, Mrs. Chas. A. Morford, Mrs. S. D. Burchard, Mrs. James J. Roosevelt, Mrs. James Lee, Mrs. Stephen Tyng, Mrs. W. W. Jones, Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Mrs. Jos. H. Foster, Mrs. A. Oakey Hall, Mrs. T. G. Thomas, Mrs. James B. Kissam, Mrs. Ed. Burckhardt, Mrs. Benjamin Curtis, Mrs. C. K. Garrison, Mrs. Wm. F. Carey, Jr., Mrs. A. M. Hays, Mrs. Frederick A. Burrall, Mrs. Francis Tomes, Mrs. Isaac H. Bronson, Mrs. Adolph Rusch.

Consulting Physicians—Thomas F. Cock, M. D., Jared Linsley, M. D., Gurdon Buck, M. D., S. B. W. McLeod, M. D.

Attending Physicians—Wm. M. Jones, M. D., Foster Swift, M. D.

Resident Physician—Thomas W. Stirling, M. D.

District Physicians—Dr. T. G. Thomas, No. 216 Fifth avenue; Dr. James W. McLane, No. 51 West Thirty-eighth street; Dr. George G. Wheelock, No. 37 West Thirty-first street; Dr. George W. Robinson, No. 184 Grand street; Dr. Geo. Bayles, No. 47 West Forty-sixth street; Dr. C. Budd, No. 43 West Twenty-third street; Dr. J. B. Reynolds, No. 29 West Fourteenth street; Dr. J. C. Jay, Jr., No. 204 West Thirty-eighth street; Dr. Benj. F. Dawson, No. 8 East Fifteenth street; Dr. Edward Frankel, No. 217 East Seventeenth street; Dr. Geo. M. Schweig, No. 162 Second avenue.

The meeting terminated with prayer.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, James Davis and James Crouter, against whom two indictments for burglary had been found, pleaded guilty to one, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for four years....Morris Jacobs pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....Charles Shaffer, dealer in the game of *rouge et noir*, carried on at the notorious gambling den, No. 702 Broadway, indicted for gambling, pleaded guilty, and in consideration of having abandoned the business, was sentenced to the mitigated penalty of three months in the Penitentiary....Louis Mung, of No. 47 Christie street, charged with assaulting Abraham Waldman with a stone on the 3d of January, was found guilty, and remanded for sentence....William D. Harlow, indicted for forging two checks for $750 and $590 respectively, pleaded guilty and was sent to the Penitentiary for three years....James O'Brien pleaded guilty to grand larceny. Five years in State Prison. ....Charles Newhart and John Manley pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

ROBBERIES ON STATEN ISLAND.

Several daring sneak robberies have lately occurred on Staten Island, and it is supposed that a gang of New-York thieves are operating there and returning immediately to New-York. The house of Dr. Nelson, on Gifford's lane, on the line of the Staten Island Railroad, was entered on Tuesday night and robbed of $100 in bills, which had been left by Dr. Nelson with his colored foreman to pay some laborers. Ben, the foreman, was chloroformed, and the money taken from a bureau at the head of his bed, entrance having been effected by forcing the outer door. No trace of the thieves has been found. Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a sneak-thief entered the house of Dr. John B. Richmond, Clifton, and while the family were up stairs ransacked the whole of the lower rooms. The house, which is only about two minutes' walk from the ferry, was entered by the back door, which was unlocked. Some silver and plated ware, jewelry, and a considerable amount in greenbacks, were taken from a bureau drawer. Mrs. Richmond estimates the loss at about $300.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

INTERVIEW WITH MAYOR HAVEMEYER—HIS VIEWS ON MR. SAMUEL B. CHITTENDEN'S LETTER.

A TIMES reporter called on Mayor Havemeyer yesterday in relation to the communication of Mr. S. B. Chittenden advocating the completion of the Brooklyn Bridge.

"I presume," said the reporter, "you have read Mr. Chittenden's statement?"

"I have," replied the Mayor. "I have not only read it, but have given it all the consideration it requires. It merely confirms my previous views. In fact, it furnishes the best argument that could be presented against completing the work."

"How? in what way?" inquired the reporter.

"I will begin with Mr. Chittenden's letter," replied the Mayor, as he glanced at the communication. He says: "With divided allegiance between the two cities of more than thirty years' duration, I find my preponderating tax-bills and business relations a warrant for protesting from New-York, rather than from Brooklyn, against your indiscriminate hostility to the Brooklyn bridge." "I do not know," said the Mayor, "what he means by a divided allegiance, except that he does business here and resides in Brooklyn, and that he makes all his money here and spends it in Brooklyn. He speaks of 'my indiscriminate hostility,' but it is not indiscriminate. It is based on undeniable facts."

"Mr. Chittenden states that he never owned stock in the company, nor apologized for its management," said the reporter.

"Well, I am ready to commend his good judgment for that. That he does not own bridge stock only proves that he is a good business man, and as to apologizing for the management, no one, I think, can safely do that. He also says that he does not know or advocate the bill now before the Legislature in relation to the bridge, but it is not my fault if he has not informed himself fully on the question on which he writes so positively."

"Mr. Chittenden," said the reporter, "contends that the former management of the enterprise should not be a bar to its continuance."

"Yes," replied the Mayor, "he refers to a report that somebody has stolen 9,000 barrels of cement which the State had appropriated to the new Capitol at Albany, and he says that he cannot see why it would not be just as reasonable and timely for Gov. Dix to consign the Capitol to wreck as for the Mayor of this City to condemn the bridge to hopeless incompleteness because it was born in iniquity. Now, my answer to that is, that if 9,000 barrels of cement have been stolen from the new State Capitol building, it is the duty of Gov. Dix, or of the proper officers, to investigate the matter without a moment's delay, and not only to recover the cement, but to prevent the possibility of like robberies in the future. But nothing has been done about the management of the Brooklyn bridge, although all that the public can see for the outlay of $5,000,000 are two stone towers, neither of them complete. No man can come forward and say that $5,000,000 have been expended on the work. Again, Mr. Chittenden says that an able corps of engineers are opposed to my opinion that the bridge would be unsafe, and that unless they have criminally blundered, my prejudices have misled me. I don't think that engineers who estimated the cost of the bridge at $7,500,000—although $8,000,000 more is demanded to complete the work—are entitled to a great deal of credit. My experience has taught me that the statements of such men are not reliable."

"You must have noticed Mr. Mayor," said the reporter, "that Mr. Chittenden says that the Brooklyn bridge, or bridges, will prevent a reduction of the population of this City?"

"Yes," answered the Mayor, "that was a very strange statement to make. Mr. Chittenden says that the population of New-York is diminishing, and that it will continue to diminish for several years to come, unless saved by the Brooklyn Bridge or bridges. Why, he must know that the bridge is to take our population away; and we are asked to raise millions for that purpose. The people are not going to come from Brooklyn to this City to live. Men who do business in New-York reside in Brooklyn, but I have yet to see the man who does business in Brooklyn and resides in New-York. As to the Brooklyn Bridge, I am determined to oppose it for the reasons I have given. I have heard that there are men in Albany who have stated that the corporate authorities of this City are in favor of completing the bridge, but such is not the fact. As their official representative, I have denounced the project, and I intend to expose it as I exposed the Industrial Exhibition bill, in the interests of the people of this City. The tax-payers approve of my views in the matter, and will sustain my action."

This ended the interview.

THE RESULT OF AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE.

THE TEMPLETON SHOOTING CASE—CLOSE OF THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The somewhat notorious case of Duncan D. Templeton, an engineer, indicted for shooting his wife, Ida Maude Templeton, who is the daughter of Col. Charles P. Babcock, of Washington, on the 15th of November, at Eighth avenue and Fourteenth street, was commenced before Recorder Hackett yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. The occurrence created considerable excitement at the time, the parties being well known. A large number of the friends of the complainant and defendant were in attendance yesterday, and evinced considerable interest in the proceedings. The prisoner, who looked nervous and excited, was brought from the Tombs in custody. The prosecution was conducted by District Attorney Rollins, and the defense by John D. Townsend. The jurors were examined as to their opinions and prejudices by counsel on both sides before being accepted. In the course of the impaneling of the jury Mr. Townsend announced that the defense would be insanity. Mrs. Ida Maude Templeton, wife of the prisoner, who is a lady of prepossessing appearance, testified that she was standing on the corner of Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue in company with some ladies waiting for a car, when Templeton, who was about entering a liquor store, and whom she had not seen for three weeks previous, approached her and asked her to go back and live with him, admitting that he had not treated her properly or supported her, but promising to treat her kindly and affectionately in the future. She refused, and said she could never live with him again in consequence of his conduct, whereupon Templeton renewed his entreaties that she should consent to live with him, and addressed her in the most endearing terms. Complainant still refused to accede to his wishes upon which Templeton called a Police officer, to whom he stated that his wife had left him, and that he wished her to return. A crowd having collected, the officer stated that the matter should be decided at the station-house, and compelled the parties to proceed with him in that direction. While walking along Eighth avenue, Templeton still persisted in entreating complainant to return to him, and she as persistently refused, in consequence of his former treatment. After repeated efforts to induce complainant to consent to live with him, which were unsuccessful, Templeton finally pulled out a pistol, and with an offensive expression, shot her under the left ear, the ball entering the jaw-bone. [Identifies pistol produced.] She was then taken to a drug store, from which she was removed to her mother's residence, at No. 238 West Fourteenth street, and prisoner was arrested. In cross-examination Mrs. Templeton stated that Templeton might have said that he thought she was leading an improper life, and was under the impression that she was residing in Washington. Prisoner had frequently threatened to shoot her if she left him.

Officer Gallagher, of the Sixteenth Precinct, testified to the conversation between Templeton and his wife and the subsequent shooting. Templeton had accused his wife of leading a disreputable life before he shot her. He seemed to be acting in a most extraordinary and excited manner.

Dr. Evan W. Roof testified that a wound such as that received by Mrs. Templeton would be likely to produce death. This closed the case for the prosecution, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until to-day.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors, resolutions were adopted adverse to passing the claim of Daniel Fallon, amounting to over $8,000, for rent of the Nillson Hall Armory. A mandamus from the Court of Common Pleas commanding the board to take action on the bill was received, and the alleged fact that the lease of the building was effected by fraudulent collusion was embodied in the answer to the writ. This answer was put in the usual legal form by the Corporation Counsel, and a special meeting of the board was held yesterday to receive it. Mayor Havemeyer presided. The answer was then read and approved. A communication was received from Gen. Shaler in relation to the removal of the Sixth Regiment from Nillson to Glass Hall. The board referred it to a committee, after which they adjourned.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The equity calendar will be heard by Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court-room, on Monday, April 20, at 11 A. M. The jury calendar will be adjourned from Friday, April 17, to Monday, May 11. The court for jury trials will be held that term by Judge Shipman. The calendar for reviews in bankruptcy and appeals in equity cases will be heard by Justice Hunt, at No. 27 Chambers street, Tuesday, May 12, at 11 A. M. The calendar of appeals in admiralty will follow in the same court.

WESTERN SCENERY.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING OUR NATIONAL PARKS.

LECTURE BY PROF. FRANCIS V. HAYDEN, AT ASSOCIATION HALL, BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, Prof. Francis V. Hayden, Chief of the United States Geological Survey, delivered a lecture last evening at Association Hall. Chief Justice Daly presided, and among those present on the platform were Prof. Theo. W. Dwight, Hon. Noah Davis, Hon. Joseph D. Varnum, and Gen. W. M. Roberts. The meeting having been called to order, about 400 gentlemen were elected members of the society, among whom were Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Rev. John Hughes, Rev. O. B. Frothingham, L. Delmonico, Samuel B. Avery, and Gerrit Smith. Chief Justice Daly, in a few appropriate words, introduced Prof. Hayden.

The lecturer commenced by calling attention to a few of the interesting geographical features of the West. After describing the great national park at the source of the Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers, he said: Crossing the Laramie or Front Range, which is about twenty miles in width, we descend a gentle slope to the Laramie Plains. Along the immediate line of the Pacific Railroad we do not cross another range of mountains until we reach the Wahsatch, which forms the eastern rim of the Salt Lake basin, and gliding through the Wahsatch Mountains, by way of the Weber Cañon, we soon arrive at Corinne, 1,055 miles west of Omaha. In this long distance we pass over only two ranges of mountains, and not over twenty miles in width of granite rocks. The Laramie Plains differ in elevation in different parts from 6,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea, and after passing the water divide at Creston, 7,030 feet above the sea, we gradually descend to the valley of Salt Lake, which is about 4,400 feet above tide-water. At Corinne we leave the comfortable traveling by rail, and continue our journey northward by stage to Virginia City or Bozeman, Montana. While at some future period there may be nearer routes to our great national parks, these are the most accessible approaches at the present time. The little town of Bozeman is located at the head of the Gallatin Valley, while Virginia City is about seventy miles to the south-west of it, on a branch of the Jefferson River. At either of these points an excellent outfit and guides can be procured for a trip through the park. If we make Bozeman the point of departure, we shall cross over the divide between the head-waters of the Gallatin and Yellowstone Rivers into the Yellowstone Valley, and travel up that beautiful valley with its lofty, picturesque mountains on either side. A journey of sixty miles will bring us to the north boundary of the park, to the Mammoth Hot Springs, one of the most remarkable scenes in the world. We shall then continue on our way up the valley, stopping to admire the Tower Falls, and other scenes until we reach the lake. Then over the divide again to the eastward we pass into the upper and lower Geyser Basins, where the grand geysers are located, and then down the Madison Valley to Virginia City. If we were to make the latter place our starting-point, the tour would be simply reversed. This round trip would comprise the principal objects of interest in the park. It would require from three to six weeks, and embrace a distance of about 250 miles.

Having called attention to some of the principal points in the geographical features of this interesting region, he described the Mammoth Hot Springs on Gardner's River, at the north limit of the national park. This little stream, he said, empties into the main Yellowstone from the east side, and as we wind our way up the valley, on the east slope of the mountains, we suddenly come upon one of the most marvelous groups of hot springs in the world. The sediment deposited by the springs is mostly calcareous. So that we have two classes of springs in the park—calcareous and silicious, the former depositing lime and the latter silica. These calcareous deposits cover an area of about two square miles. The picture presents to the eye the appearance of a frozen cascade. A system of step-like terraces is formed by the water, that will ever defy any description by words; the eye alone can convey any adequate conception to the mind. As the water flows over the mountain side from one basin to another it constantly loses a portion of its heat, and the bather may select any temperature he may desire. The wonderful transparency of the waters of these springs, said the lecturer, surpasses any of those of the kind I have ever seen in any other portion of the world. The sky, with the smallest cloud that flits across it, is reflected in its clear depths, and the ultramarine colors, more vivid than the sea, are greatly heightened by the constant gentle vibrations. Although these springs are in a constant state of violent ebullition, emitting carbonic acid gas in considerable quantities, yet the temperature does not usually rise higher than 150° or 160°, the highest being 162°. The old ruins that cover the larger part of this area are not the least interesting and important portion of their history. One high cone, which we call the Cap of Liberty from its shape, must have been a geyser at one period, but it is now extinct. The water must have been thrown up by a continuous succession of impulses, like a fountain, depositing by evaporation the sediment in the form of the overlapping layers which we see in the photograph. Finally, it closed itself up at the summit and perished, and now remains a monument of the past. It is 42 feet high and about 25 feet in diameter at its base.

After glancing at the curious illustrations of columnar basalt in the sides of the Yellowstone Cañon, Mr. Hayden described the varied and remarkable scenery of this unique region. He next referred to the two great Geyser Basins at the source of the Madison. In the upper Geyser Basin, he said, are about fifty first-class spouters, any one of which would equal the far-famed geyser of Iceland. The two basins are situated in the valley of a branch of the Madison, called Fire-hole River, a suggestive name. The two basins are about ten miles in length, and a mile in width, on an average, with an interval of about two miles separating the basins. Within this area there are hardly less than 3,000 to 5,000 springs of all kinds. The galley is walled in with volcanic mountains, rising 1,500 feet or more. He alluded to the wonderful ornamentation around the springs, produced by the silicious deposits, and the remarkable transparency of the waters, in the calm springs, where all the colors of the rainbow are produced; and next referred to the mountains and scenery of Colorado. From the summits of the high peaks of any of the ranges a perfect wilderness of mountain summits is embraced within the scope of the vision. From the summit of Mount Lincoln, in the South Park, which is itself 14,183 feet above the sea, may be seen at least fifty summits rising from 13,000 to 14,000 feet and upward. The mountains extend from east to west, range after range, like sea waves. The general elevation of the surface is from 6,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level; the village of Fairplay in the South Park is 9,664 feet. Let us for a moment, he said, suppose ourselves at Denver, a city in the plains, about twelve miles east of the base of the Colorado Mountains, but so near that the eye can take in this general range from Long's Peak, at the north, to Pike's Peak, at the south, a distance of about 100 miles. Denver is a little over 5,000 feet in elevation. Looking to the west from Denver, when the atmosphere is clear, the immense massive Front Range seems to rise suddenly out of the plains with such proportions that it appears to dwarf all others that we have ever seen, when contrasted with the broad level plain. To the north, Long's Peak rises to the height of 14,150 feet, towering high above the surrounding mountains, the snows that cap its summit giving birth to streams that flow westward into the Pacific, and eastward into the Atlantic. It may always be known by its summit being divided into two sharp crests, the western one being the highest. The rocks are granitic schists. About twelve miles to the north-west is a beautiful park four by six miles in diameter, one of the most beautiful watering-places for invalids and pleasure-seekers in Colorado. The big Thompson Creek, which rises in Long's Peak, flows through the middle of Estes Park, is filled with trout. These little parks are so close to the high ranges, and are so sheltered that they form fine pasture-grounds for herds of stock. As we look southward, Audubon, Parry's, James', Torrey's, Gray's, Evans', Rosa, and, far south, Pike's Peak, all rising over 13,000, and most of them over 14,000 feet. Patches of snow are always seen above timber-line, which is there about 11,000 feet. Along the eastern base of the front range are a series of singular uplifted ridges, usually called "Hog-backs," which are oftentimes weathered into remarkably unique forms. These ridges are the upturned edges of the entire group of the sedimentary rocks known in this region from the Silurian to the Tertiary, inclusive, which, prior to the elevation of the mountain ranges, extended uninterruptedly across the area now occupied by them. They have been brought to the surface by the upheaval of the great granite nucleus. The "Garden of the Gods," near the east base of Pike's Peak, is formed by the weathering of the red Triassic sand-stone into singular forms. There is an opening through one of the nearly vertical ridges called the "Gateway to the Garden," through which Pike's Peak, with the intervening lower ranges, is distinctly seen. On the summit of Pike's Peak the Signal Service Bureau has established a station, and weather reports from an elevation of 13,985 feet are transmitted daily to the office at Washington. Monument Park is another interesting locality near Colorado Springs, where the Tertiary sandstones have been worn by atmospheric agencies into curious columns, capped with a brown, hard mass of rusty iron stone. Although these massive ranges of mountains seem to the eye at a distance to be almost inaccessible, yet there are roads winding about among them in every direction. Ranches and even little thriving mining villages are hidden away in the little sheltered parks walled in by the high mountain peaks and ridges. From the summit of Gray's Peak we can embrace a large portion of the mountain region of Colorado, within the horizon of vision. The splendid parks—North, Middle, and South Parks—are spread out to view. These great parks are really depressions underlaid with the sedimentary beds, but surrounded on all sides by high ranges of mountains. South Park is about thirty miles in diameter from north to south. The drainage is entirely from north-west to south-east and east. The general elevation of the Park is from 9,000 to 10,000 feet and, on this account, while the broad, level basin in Midsummer is covered with high grass, like a meadow, the climate will always be too severe for the successful cultivation of crops of any kind. The Middle Park, which lies directly north of the South Park, is far more complicated in its structure. It is really composed of a number of small parks which were, in comparatively modern times, geographically speaking, fresh water lake basins, the old lake deposits still remaining to reveal the history of the later physical changes. The general level of this park is greater than that of the plains to the eastward of the mountain ranges. Still the sedimentary groups of strata are the same. They shared in what may be claimed the general elevation, but the great lines of fracture of the earth's crust are those along which the most powerful forces acted. To the eastward from Gray's Peak we can look off on to the plains, our vision only limited by the horizon. To the north we take in the splendid line of snow-covered peaks of the Colorado range; to the west and south-west the Mountain of the Holy Cross and the lofty peaks of the Park range.

The lecturer next took a rapid glance at the principal features of the Sawatch Mountains. In these mountains are several peaks of over 14,000 feet elevation. At the extreme northern end of the Sawatch Range is one of the most remarkable groups in the West, which we have, said Mr. Hayden, called the Holy Cross Group, the central peak of which is called the "Mount of the Holy Cross." In the topographical survey of Colorado during the past Summer this peak was made one of our most important stations, and was, therefore, carefully measured. It did not prove so high as we had expected, being only 13,540 feet, while we were led to believe, from its location on all existing maps, that it was probably 15,000 feet or more.

The lecturer concluded by calling attention to the wonderful moraines that occur on either side of the range, and, in conclusion, said: "If the surveys which have been inaugurated by our Government are permitted to continue, we may annually look for fresh and most valuable additions to our knowledge of the geology and geography of the little-explored portions of our great West. May the united voice of the people go up to our legislators in Congress, and sustain them in their efforts to continue them, until it shall not be thrown up to us as a matter of reproach that even Central Africa is better known to geographers than our own great West."

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

PETITION ASKING THAT IRISH BE TAUGHT IN OUR SCHOOLS—THE MODEL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Commissioners of Education met yesterday, at their hall, corner of Elm and Grand streets, Mr. W. H. Neilson, President of the board, in the chair. Among the other matters that came before the board was a petition, which was presented by Commissioner Mathewson, asking that Irish might be taught in the public schools. This document covered eleven pages of the ordinary legal cap paper, and was signed by thirty-six persons, who possibly may have regarded the matter as quite serious, although it was pretty evident that the framers of the petition had no purpose in view beyond conveying some satirical comment on the teaching of German and other languages in the public schools. Its reading was received with a good deal of laughter in the beginning, but as there was rather too much of it, it was effectually disposed of by the adoption of a resolution dispensing with the reading and referring the document to the Committee on Courses of Studies. Here is the way in which the petitioners state their motives:

"We are prompted to this humble petition by an earnest desire for the promotion of knowledge, and not because we revere the traditions of our ancestors, or that we wish to resuscitate their language and records. Nor is it because we are obliged to hear and speak the language of the nation that has wronged, and scourged, and outraged our race by its oppression, and made it, like the child of Hagar, a wanderer and a stranger among men. But it is because time and scholarship are revealing the fact that the Irish language holds within it elemental qualities which recommend it as a philological study; that it was spoken before Troy, or Athens, or Carthage had a formation; that it had its origin in prehistoric times, and was possibly used in directing the labor at the pyramids and in commanding the hosts which perished in the pursuit of the Israelites at the crossing of the Red Sea."

Then there was an elaborate reference to the antiquarian researches of Dr. Donovan, and a disquisition wherein it was propounded that the Scythians had founded the Irish nation.

Commissioner Mathewson justified his presentation of this document on the ground of its erudition and learning.

The question of establishing a school in the Nineteenth Ward, to be called the Model Grammar School, under the supervision of the Normal School Committee, came before the board on a resolution of Commissioner Farr, which came up for consideration as a special order of the day. The resolution provided for the establishment of a Primary Model School in connection with the Normal College, and that the school in question should be divided into two departments, one a grammar school for young ladies about to become teachers, and the other a primary school for children of both sexes. The Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward protested strongly against this proposition being carried into effect, and their protest was read in connection with the resolution. They urged that, although the proposed school was expected to procure its pupils principally from the Nineteenth Ward, the school-teachers were to be entirely ignored, and the so-called Model Grammar School was to be placed under the care and supervision of the Normal School Committee. They contended that if such a project were carried into effect the schools in the vicinity would be seriously injured, and their progress interrupted, by the sudden withdrawal of some 300 or 400 of the pupils, who would be misled by the high-sounding title of Model Grammar School, and whose parents would naturally suppose that their children would receive a higher education and possess advantages superior to those which they enjoy in the schools already established by the Board of Education. They further urged that a feeling of jealousy would be created among the children, inasmuch as those who could not obtain admission in consequence of want of room, would feel that there was a lack of fairness displayed in the management of our school system, while those who were admitted would, no doubt, affect an air of superiority toward their less fortunate companions. Being fully satisfied in their own minds that the establishment of such a school would be a violation of the statute laws relative to new schools, they respectfully but emphatically entered their protest, and they asked the board carefully to consider the matter before taking definite action, and to satisfy themselves whether the act would be either right or just. Commissioner West referred to the manual of the board in support of his contention that the board had no power to establish such a school in connection with the Normal College. At the suggestion of Commissioner Patterson, Commissioner Farr accepted a substitute for his resolution, providing for the establishment of a primary school in Lexington avenue, adjoining the Normal College, which school shall be a model school and under the control of the Normal College.

A report was submitted recommending the appointment of Prof. Alexander J. Schem as Assistant Superintendent, with especial supervision of the teaching of the German language. It was ordered that the report be laid on the table until the next meeting. Some routine business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned.

SIR LAMBTON LORRAINE.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for a recognition in behalf of the people of this City of the services of Sir Lambton Lorraine in nobly saving the Virginius prisoners, met yesterday in Gen. Pinckney's office, in the City Hall. The committee consists of Aldermen Vance, Van Schaick, and Gilon, and Assistant Aldermen Theiss, Kreps, and Kelly. Mr. Vance presided, and explained the object of the session. The following was then unanimously adopted:

The action of Sir Lambton Lorraine at Santiago de Cuba, in November, 1873, when, as Captain of H. B. M. frigate Niobe, he interfered for the protection of the survivors of the Virginius, deserves the most honorable notice from the authorities of this City.

His conduct in this affair was the more praiseworthy because he took on himself the responsibility of immediate and vigorous action, and it is gratifying to us to hear that his conduct was so quickly followed by promotion.

To use his own modest language, he is proud "if any efforts of his have tended to save the lives of American citizens," for, said he, "Blood is thicker than water, and the people of England have a strong affection for their American citizens;" therefore

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the citizens of New-York are due to Admiral the Right Hon. Sir Lambton Lorraine, Royal Navy, for his manly and gallant conduct, when, as Captain of her Britannic Majesty's frigate Niobe, he so promptly interfered for the protection of the lives of American citizens, survivors of the steamer Virginius, at Santiago de Cuba, in November, 1873.

Resolved, That his Honor Mayor Havemeyer be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the right honorable gentleman, and with them to tender the hospitality and freedom of the City.

The resolutions were signed by the members of the committee, and they are also to be signed by the Mayor. The Chairman appointed Alderman Van Schaick to consult with Admiral Lorraine as to the time when he would be ready to receive the testimonials. The committee then adjourned.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN THE SOUND.

News was received in Riverhead yesterday which threw the town into the greatest excitement and sorrow. On Saturday morning last Capt. Alonzo Vail, Capt. Nat. Downs, and Capt. Isaac Step, with their respective schooners, started together from Hart's Island bound to Riverhead, where they all belong. About the time they reached Plum Gut, the weather being bad, Capt. Step concluded to go to New-Haven, while the other two proceeded on their original cruise. The wind, it appears, suddenly shifted to the north. Capt. Vail succeeded in making the passage of the Gut in safety in the midst of a fierce snow-squall, while, as is supposed, Capt. Downs hugged the island shore too closely. Nothing was afterward heard of him or his vessel until Tuesday afternoon, when Capt. Nathan Hallock, of Flanders, in passing through Plum Gut, saw the masthead and billethead of a vessel which he supposed to be the President (Capt. Downs' vessel) on Orient Point, in a very bad situation among the rocks, the vessel burnt, and the remains of it sunk. It is conjectured that Capt. Downs was forced by the sudden shift of wind on to the point in a terrible surge, the cargo of the vessel, which was lime, setting it on fire from the seas which swept over her; that no boat could live a moment in the surge, and that the crew were undoubtedly drowned or burnt to death. The crew consisted of Capt. Nathaniel Downs, G. H. Halsey, both of Riverhead, and John Brain, of Red Creek. Capt. Hallock also reports having passed Capt. Vail's vessel, which was on shore at Ben's Point, Long Beach, but in no particular danger. The point where the President struck and was burnt is a very exposed one, where, in such a gale, it would be impossible for a boat to live, and it is thought the crew may have jumped overboard to prevent being burnt to death.

SPRING GOODS AT WILSON & GREIG'S

As Spring styles and novelties still claim the attention of fashionable people, the Broadway houses continue to exhibit their handsomest wares, and put forward their best efforts in their several departments. At the establishment of Wilson & Greig, on Broadway, corner of Ninth street, one of the finest assortments of ladies' fashions which the season has yet brought out is exhibited, and this applies not merely to any exceptional department, but to every branch of their business. In the matter of carriage and walking dresses, and reception, bridal, and evening costumes, Wilson & Greig have some very handsome specimens, a description of a few of which may be interesting. Take, in the first instance, a handsome carriage-dress. The overskirt and waist are of black and white check. At the bottom of the skirt and back is a deep flounce, with two narrow ruffs at the bottom. Above that are four fine puff shirrings, above which are two edgings. The front is plaited all the way to the waist, and on the sides there are fine shirrings continued to the waist. The overdress is exceptionally handsome. It is long in the back and plaited at the sides and is trimmed with black silk, which, in its turn, is trimmed with white linen lace. It is caught up at the back with large silk bows and sashes. The waist is of the postillion style, and the sleeves are of black silk and of the Marie Antoinette style. There is a standing collar at the back, with a revere in front continued to the waist. The next specimen is a walking-dress, with the overskirt of fine camel's hair. There is a long apron in front, with shawl sash ends in the back. It is trimmed to match. The back is of black velvet with an insertion of the same color over it. There is an English jacket slashed in the back, and trimmed with velvet and an insertion of the same. A pretty standing collar at the back completes the costume. The next is a polonaise of the Henri Trois style. It is made of cashmere, with long fronts, shirred back, and large sashes behind. There are silk revers in front, with little pockets at the ends. Round the neck there is a ruff, and there is a large silk puff in the shoulder and elbow. The trimming is of jet ornaments and feather fringe. A very handsome walking costume consists of embroidered overskirt and jacket with long fronts handsomely drawn back with sashes. The jacket is very pretty, and may be worn with either collars or ruffs. There are silk sleeves to be worn with the silk skirts. Among the stock are some very handsome costumes in damask, which will probably be very fashionable for sea-side wear. They are called *costumes de serviette*, or, in other words, *drap de table*, in allusion, probably, to the fact that their texture resembles that of the ordinary table-cloth. They have a full overskirt, with fringe made in the material. The jacket is trimmed with fringe of the same kind. There are also some very handsome articles of costume in the nature of embroidered grenadine polonaises, made and unmade, Batiste polonaises embroidered, velvet, silk embroidered and sleeveless jackets, Sicilian poplins, and the like. The assortment in the shawl and jacket department is very large and of great variety. In the department devoted to ladies' bridal trousseaus there is an exceptional variety. These trousseaus consist generally of from three to five pieces, and are either ready made or made to order. This department includes everything in the way of ladies' and children's furnishing and dress-making and baby linen, such as ladies' robes de chambre, infant's wardrobes, children's caps, sacques, dresses, Marseilles goods, boys' blouses, and the like. The other departments are also fully stocked, and contain all those novelties and varieties which fashion patronizes.

A MALICIOUS PROSECUTION SUIT DISMISSED.

Lucas Thompson brought a suit against Alexander Lumley to recover $50,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution, which came on for trial in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Larremore and a jury, and the complaint in which was yesterday dismissed. It appeared upon the trial that Thompson had made an affidavit in a civil suit in the Marine Court, alleging non-residence in this State on the part of Mr. Lumley, and on this an attachment against the latter's property was obtained. Mr. Lumley alleged that this affidavit was made without any knowledge on the part of Thompson as to its truth, and that it was in fact untrue, and upon a complaint setting forth these facts, Thompson was charged with perjury before Justice Cox. This complaint, after examination, was dismissed, Justice Cox holding that, in his opinion, Mr. Thompson had no corrupt motive in making the affidavit. Mr. Thompson then commenced this suit to recover damages against Mr. Lumley, alleging that the prosecution before Judge Cox was malicious on his part. The evidence being substantially as here stated, and it appearing by plaintiff's own admission that he had no knowledge, at the time he made his affidavit, as to defendant's non-residence, a motion was made on behalf of defendant to dismiss the complaint, the leading ground on which such motion was based being that, notwithstanding Judge Cox's dismissal of the complaint against Thompson, the evidence showed him to be morally, if not legally, guilty of the charge; that the evidence showing such moral guilt, it afforded reasonable ground for Lumley to prefer his complaint; and having such reasonable ground, his action in preferring such complaint could not be held to be malicious. Judge Larremore granted the motion, and rendered judgment of nonsuit against plaintiff.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST OLIVER CHARLICK.

James Dennis sued Oliver Charlick and a Mr. Waterberry to recover $1,600, commissions alleged to be due for effecting a contract of sale of land belonging to defendants, and located at Thirtieth street and East River. The price of the property was fixed at $160,050, and plaintiff claims he found a Mr. Van Name, President of the Market Bank, who was willing to purchase at that price. The matter, however, proved unsatisfactory to Mr. Waterberry, the associate of Mr. Charlick, and thereby the purchase fell through, the property subsequently getting into the hands of Conkling, the fugitive Cashier. It appeared, also, that a proposition was made to have a market erected on the property, but that also fell through. Charlick was examined on the trial before Judge Van Vorst yesterday, in opposition to plaintiff, but the jury found in favor of the latter for the full amount, with interest, amounting to over $2,000.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants fifty-nine, amounting to $313,079 10; pay-rolls, number of warrants six, amounting to $3,651 70; total number of warrants sixty-five, amounting $316,730 80. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $15,494 40; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $13,628 52; collection of assessments and interest, $12,075 18; market rents, $744 75; water rents, $523 05; licenses, Mayor's office, $87 25; fees and fines, District Courts, $66 50; total, $42,619 65.

A BRUTAL POLICEMAN.

Patrolman James Burns, of the Fifth Precinct Police, was arraigned before Commissioner Gardner for trial, yesterday, charged with having brutally assaulted Nicholas Carey, a lad about fifteen years of age, residing at No. 14 Hubert street. It appears that on the 4th inst. a number of boys were playing in an unfinished building on Hubert street. The lad Carey was among them. The officer, in driving the boys out of the building, threw a stone at Carey, which struck him on the head, inflicting a severe wound. The policeman, in his defense, said that he did not mean to harm the boy; but Commissioner Gardner referred the case to the board, with the recommendation that the officer be dismissed.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

James Dunbar, of One Hundred and Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue, fell from a building on which he was at work, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 15.—Cotton strong and higher; Middling, 17⅞c.; Low Middling, 16¾c.; some sales at 16¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Ordinary, 12⅝c.; net receipts, 993 bales; gross, 999 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,454 bales; to the Continent, 2,222 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 4,000 bales; stock, 190,285 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 15.—Cotton firm; held higher; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.@16c.; Good Ordinary, 15¼c.; net receipts, 830 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,185 bales; coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 29,872 bales.

GALVESTON, April 15.—Cotton firm; good demand; Good Ordinary, 15c.; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 800 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,132 bales; coastwise, 20 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 47,548 bales.

MOBILE, April 15.—Cotton firm; higher; bare of Cotton; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 224 bales; exports coastwise, 6 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 32,909 bales.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Cotton firm; good demand; offerings light; Low Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; receipts, 404 bales; shipments, 1,337 bales; stock, 40,534 bales.

WILMINGTON, April 15.—Cotton firm; nominal; Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 38 bales; exports, coastwise, 42 bales; stock, 1,423 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 15.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16⅝c.; net receipts, 659 bales; sales, 1,035 bales; stock, 41,692 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 15, 1874.

On a moderate run of horned Cattle, trade in Beeves was slow on yesterday and to-day. Prices ranged from 10c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 8 cwt., on 56 to 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows continue slow of sale from $35@$55@$65 ₱ head, Calves included. Coarse quality Milk-fed Veals sold from 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Shorn Sheep sold from 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.; Woolly Sheep from 7¼c.@8½c. ₱ lb.; Spring Lambs from $8@$10 ₱ head. There were no commission Hogs on sale. City Dressed closed firm on yesterday from 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ lb., but on a heavy run of Hogs consigned direct to slaughterers this day's market opened with a downward tendency.

SALES.

C. Thorn sold for self & Co. 40 fair Indiana Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 459 Missouri Steers, quality coarse, with a good top, from 10¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had on sale 628 head of horned Cattle; these herds were chiefly disposed of as follows: Toffey & Hope sold 17 common Missouri Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 65 coarse but fat Missouri Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. D. Waixel sold 184 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ lb., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7¼ cwt. W. Thompson sold 125 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt.; of these 24 head were bought by G. W. Martin to ship for Bermuda. S. Schuster sold 130 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 191 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 13,290 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; held on sale, 3 cars of Sheep. At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 183 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 15,720 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 194 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,790 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 49 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,910 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 164 Illinois Sheep, weight 10,150 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 172 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,170 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 83 State Sheep, weight 6,790 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb. There were sold on commission 28 Veals, weight 3,700 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 22 Veals, weight 3,080 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb. At Harsimus Cove, J. N. Pidcock sold 389 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 28,550 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 91 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 7,670 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₱ lb.; 212 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 19,310 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 141 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 13,880 lbs., at 6⅞c. ₱ lb.; 33 woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 3,180 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 171 woolly Michigan Sheep, weight 15,570 lbs., at 7⅝c. ₱ lb.; 204 woolly Michigan Sheep, weight 17,430 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 50 woolly Ohio Sheep, weight 4,530 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb. T. Kase sold 142 woolly Kentucky Sheep, average weight ₱ head 98 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 3 coarse Jersey Ewes at $9 ₱ head; 3 Jersey Lambs at $8 ₱ head; 4 Jersey Lambs at $10 ₱ head.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF DRESSED MEATS.

City-dressed Beef in sides sold from 8c.@11c. ₱ lb.; in fore-quarters, from 7½c.@9c. ₱ lb., in hind-quarters, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb.; in ribs, from 15c.@17c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Mutton sold from 5c.@9c.@12c. ₱ lb. City-dressed Lambs at $7 50 ₱ head. City-dressed Veal sold from 12c.@14½c. ₱ lb. Country-dressed Veal from 9c.@13c. ₱ lb. Six cars of Western-dressed Beef, shipped from East St. Louis, sold from 7c.@9c.; 3 cars of the same Beef arrived fresh to hand to-day, and were held on sale.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending April 13, 1874: 143 head of horned Cattle, 5,123 Sheep, 181 Calves, 5,308 Hogs, 100 Horses.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,666 Hogs, 572 Sheep, 98 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,027 Sheep, 20 Cows, 52 Veals.

Fresh arrivals at Harsimus Cove for yesterday and to-day: 1,159 head of horned Cattle, 656 Sheep, 2,883 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 15.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including one car reported to arrive, were 1,615 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,987 head, or 411 cars, against 322 cars for the same time last week. The market was active, amid a heavy rain, at a strong ¼c. off from last week's prices. Light fat cattle for country butchers' use were not sold in proportion better than good or common stock. About 1,400 head were disposed of. Sales of 1,000 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 931 to 1,559 lbs., at $5 12½@$1 50; 98 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,144 to 1,433 lbs., at $5 75@$6 45; 147 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,039 to 1,107 lbs., at $4 65@$5 50; 100 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,027 to 1,107 lbs., at $5 50; 18 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,155 lbs., at $5 62½; 18 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,077 lbs., at $4 62½; 44 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 751 lbs., at $4; 100 head Canada Stockers, ranging from 886 lbs. to 990 lbs., at $4@$4 12½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 10,300 head for the same time last week. The market was active at about ¼c. off from last week's prices; sales of 175 head Michigan Sheep, averaging 90 lbs., at $7 25; 139 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 92 lbs., at $6 87½; 90 head State Sheep, averaging 86 lbs., at $7. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 2,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,500 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week. The market was dull at $5 25@$5 65 for Yorkers, $5 75@$5 90 for heavy Hogs.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—Flour—Low and medium grades scarce and firm at higher prices; sales of Superfine Winter at $4 25@$4 75; Extra do., $4 75@$5 25; Double Extra do., $5 25@$5 75. Wheat in demand and higher at $1 26 for No. 2 Spring; No. 3 Fall, $1 38; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52. Corn firm; some grades higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 65c.@66c., on track; 67c., May; 68c., June. Oats firmer and higher at 49c. for No. 2, on track. Barley firmer at $1 30 for No. 3 Spring; $1 60 for No. 2 do. Rye firmer; some sales higher; sales at 93c.@95c. Whisky firm at 93c. Pork quiet at $16 62½@$16 75. Dry-salted Meats held firmly at 6c.@6¼c. for Shoulders, 8½c. for Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c. for Clear Sides; no buyers. Bacon unchanged; only a jobbing order trade. Lard firm; 9⅝c. bid. Live Hogs steady at $4 50@$4 75 for Light, $5@$5 25 for Medium, $5 35@$5 60 for Heavy. Cattle—Shipping grades less active; good Native Cows and Heifers, $3@$5; Coarse and Light Steers, $3@$3 75; fair to choice, $4 25@$6 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 43,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 3,800 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 30 for No. 1 Spring; $1 24½ for No. 2 do., spot or April; $1 27¾ May; $1 28¾ June; No. 3 do., $1 20½; Rejected, $1 10½@$1 11½. Corn in fair demand and higher, at 62¾c. for regular; 65¼c. for strictly fresh, spot; 65⅞c.@66c. May; 66½c. June; new No. 2 Mixed, 62½c.@63c.; Rejected, old, 62½c. Oats steady at 44c. for No. 2 regular; 46¼c. for fresh, spot; 47¾c. May; Rejected, 43¼c.@43½c. Rye steady at 91c.@93c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $15 90@$15 95, spot; $15 95 May; $16 10 June. Lard steady at $9 65, cash; $9 70 May. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky advanced and in fair demand at 94½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 5c.; Wheat to do., 5½c.@5¾c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 66,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 9,000 bushels Barley.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $35. Clover-seed quiet at $8 50@$10 50. Timothy quoted at $2 75. Flax-seed, $2 25@$2 30. Flour firm and in good demand; Superfine, $5@$5 62½; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8 25; High Grades, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat—Improved demand; Red, $1 60; Amber, $1 75@$1 83; White, $1 86@$1 95. Rye steady at 98c. Corn active; Yellow, 87c.; White, 85c.; sales, 10,000 bushels on private terms. Oats in improved demand; White at 62c.; Mixed at 60c.@61. Coffee firm; sales of Rio at 19½c.@23c. in gold; Laguayra, 22½c.@23. Sugar firm; Fair to Good Refining, 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; Grocery, 7⅞c.@8⅛c. Molasses active; Cuba would sell at 36½c. to arrive; 37c., spot, for 50 test. Petroleum firmer; Crude, 11c. Refined, 15⅜c.@15½c. Whisky held at 97c. for Western, in iron.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Apr[illegible]—Imports for the last twenty-four hours: Flour, 5,100 bbls.; Wheat, 25,478 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 35,000 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 24,400 bushels; Corn, 38,600 bushels; Oats, 34,500 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Baker's, $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 25@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 44; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn steady; sales 1,000 bushels high mixed, on track, 82c.; 500 bushels Ordinary at 81c. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 53c. Barley dull; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; No. 3 Western, $1 50; no No. 2 in market. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 95. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., April 15.—Flour steady; sales of 1,700 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 70 for Amber Winter; $9 25 for White Winter; $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat in fair demand; sales of 5,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 48; 3,000 do. No. 1 do. at $1 57; 1,200 do. No. 1 White Michigan at $1 78; 700 do. Extra White State at $1 80. Corn steady; sales of 3,500 bushels at 80c. Oats dull; sales of State at 55c. Barley quiet. Corn-meal—Sales at $1 65 for Bolted; $1 60 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts—53,400 bushels Wheat.

MILWAUKEE, April 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1 33 for No. 1; $1 28¼ for No. 2; May, $1 29⅞; June, $1 30½. Oats firm and in fair demand at 45c. for No. 2 Fresh. Corn steady at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed Fresh. Rye steady at 89½c. for No. 1 Fresh. Barley quiet and steady at $1 60 for No. 2 Spring Fresh; $1 40 for No. 3 do. Fresh. Pork dull at $16@$16 25. Hams in Pickle firm at 10½c.@11. Dry-salted Meats sold at 6c. for Shoulders, loose; Boxed Middles nominal. Lard firm at 9⅝c. for Steam; 10c. for Kettle. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, and 12,000 bushels Wheat.

TOLEDO, April 15.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 51 for No. 3 Wabash; $1 59½ for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 48½ for No. 2 do.; $1 69 for Extra do.; $1 50½ for Amber Michigan; seller last half of April, $1 51; May, $1 53; June, $1 57; No. 1 Red, $1 58; No. 2 do., $1 49¼. Corn firm and in fair demand at 71c. for High Mixed; May, 71½c.; June, 72c.; July, 73c.; Low Mixed, 70½c.; May, 71c.; Old do., 71c.; no grade, 70¼c. Oats steady at 51¼c. for No. 2. Clover-seeds sold at $5 75. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, and 5,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—39,000 bushels Corn and 1,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1 40. Corn firm and in good demand at 67c.@70c. Oats steady at 48c.@57c. Rye firm at $1 05. Barley steady and unchanged. Butter dull and declining. Pork dull; sales at $17. Lard quiet, but firm, at 9¾c.@9⅞c. for Steam; 9⅞c.@10c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats steady at 6c.@6⅛c. for Shoulders; $8 40@$8 45 for Clear Rib Sides, spot; 8¾c., buyer May; Clear Sides, $8 70@$8 75. Bacon quiet and steady at 6⅞c.@7c. for Shoulders; $9 12½@$9 20 for Clear Rib Sides; $9 62½ for Clear Sides. Whisky steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Flour very strong and unchanged. Wheat firm, active, and unchanged. Corn strong; Southern White, 87c.; Southern Yellow, 86c.; Western Mixed, New, 85c.; Old, 89c. Oats strong; Southern, 68c.@72c.; Western, 65c.@70c. Rye firm at $1. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong and buoyant. Mess Pork, $17 25@$17 50. Bulk Meats, none offering; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c. Bacon firm and active; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10. Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard firm at 10¼c.@10½c. Western Butter in fair demand and unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky firm at $1.

LOUISVILLE, April 15.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn sold at 72c. Oats sold at 56c.@60c. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $17. Bulk Meats sold at 6¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides. Bacon sold at 7½c. for Shoulders; 9⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9⅞c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12½c.@13c. Lard sold at 10c.@10½c. Whisky sold at 94c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 15.—Spirits of Turpentine dull, and nominally at 40c. Rosin firm; $1 95 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $2 for Hard, $3 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $1 80.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn advanced, and in fair demand at 81½c.@85c. Oats [illegible] Market bare. Pork—None here. Lard in fair demand and higher at 10c.@11c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Geo. Clark, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE VETERAN—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—PANTOMIME AND SPECTACLE—Messrs. Almont, Lovell, Elliott, Mlle. Bonfanti, and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mr. C. K. Fox. Matinée at 2.

PARK THEATRE.—LOVE'S PENANCE—Mr. Charles Fechter.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF THE LAST DAYS OF PARIS. Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. C. E. Horley, Mrs. P. D. Gulager, Mr. W. S. Leggat, and chorus.

ROBINSON HALL.—ART ENTERTAINMENT by Prof. Cromwell.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum.........2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.........3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.........2

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The conclusion of Mr. BRET HARTE'S *story will appear in* THE TIMES *of Sunday next. Copies of last Sunday's number of* THE TIMES, *containing the first part of* Mr. HARTE'S *story, may still be obtained at the counting-room.*

NOTICE.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES IS AT LEAST TWICE AS GREAT AS THAT OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, OR OF ANY OTHER FOUR-CENT PAPER IN NEW-YORK, WITH ONE EXCEPTION. AT ALL THE UP-TOWN HOTELS, AND IN THE MOST RESPECTABLE PORTIONS OF THE CITY, THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN THAT OF THE HERALD.

The Sanborn contracts do not improve on acquaintance; nor does any one connected with them seem to derive much credit, whatever may be the profit, from the connection. Mr. SAWYER was on the stand yesterday; but while he gave a good deal of testimony—it hardly seemed like evidence—as to who was not responsible for the contracts, he threw no light on another question which seems to utterly obfuscate the Treasury officials, viz., Who was responsible? The testimony of Mr. TOTTEN, the Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Pennsylvania, made it evident that the whole business in that State was a gross outrage on the part of the contractors, and gross folly, or worse, on the part of the Treasury Department.

The officers and agents of the lost steamer *Europe* have now succeeded in accusing their rescuers of cruelty, piracy, and drunkenness—for the encouragement of others who may be induced at some future time to go to the rescue of a French ship. The "case" presented by the French officers might have been much more complete. We have no doubt that, when Capt. LEMARIE signaled for the *Greece*, he merely wished to inquire after Capt. THOMAS' health, and that it was the *Greece* which was really sinking, not the *Europe*. Capt. LEMARIE undoubtedly wished to rescue the passengers of the *Greece* from their critical condition, but Capt. THOMAS was drunk, (as young Mr. MACKENZIE distinctly says,) and would not let him. There was no leak in the *Europe* until the evil eye of the "Englishmen" produced one, and Capt. LEMARIE could easily have taken her into port, as is proved by the alacrity with which he bolted from her. The *Greece* could never have been brought safely to New-York without the advice and assistance of the French crew, who never moved an inch without their life-preservers, and great credit is due to Capt. LEMARIE for the kindness which he showed to the rescued English passengers and crew on board the *Greece*. This is the true story, as we shall see when the French newspapers come to hand.

Yesterday the twenty-ninth ballot for United States Senator, to succeed Mr. SUMNER, took place at Boston, to the entire satisfaction of the chief performers. Substantially, the contest remains pretty much where it was, although Mr. ADAMS is creeping up, and Mr. HOAR is going down. It is evidently intended that the affair should be one of the permanent dishes served up to the public in the newspapers—like the Sanborn contracts, and the proceedings in Congress, and the retirement of Secretary RICHARDSON, which at present help to make our columns so lively. About next Christmas we may look for some definite result. In the meantime, the stereotyped news is slightly varied by the exciting announcement that "after caucusing this morning, the friends of Mr. DAWES have resolved to stick to him." The public will, of course, be delighted to hear it.

A bill is before the Legislature for repaving Fifth avenue. It appears that petitions in favor of this work have been sent in by property-holders who represent upward of 550 millions of dollars, and that the inhabitants of Fifth avenue will have to furnish one-half of the total cost of the repaving. The story at Albany is that Mayor HAVEMEYER is opposed to the improvement. We hope there is some mistake about this, and, at any rate, we should think that the Mayor's objections might be overcome. We sincerely trust that the bill will be called up and passed, with due provisions against jobbery in giving out the contracts, &c. New-York City would owe the Legislature a debt of gratitude if it did this, for Fifth avenue is part of the lungs of the Metropolis, and it cannot remain in its present horrible state another year. Will not some of our friends in the Legislature look after this bill?

Among the Washington "exposures" of the season, that of WILLIAM J. MURTAGH, "editor" of a paper called the Washington *Republican*, should not be overlooked. The details of this man's case are accurately reviewed in an article in the *Sun*, which we reprint this morning. MURTAGH was heavily in debt to a building firm, and when they asked him to pay them some money, he offered them a contract which he said he had obtained by his influence from the District Board of Works. He wanted half the profits on that contract, and this sum was to be placed to his account—a good way of wiping off a debt. We recommend it to the notice of any reader who happens to be in difficulties. It is, we should say, an ingenious variety of swindling—but the oddity of it is that MURTAGH continues to boast of his private and confidential relations with the "Government," and that marked copies of his "newspaper" are scattered far and wide by Mr. PLATT, a Republican member of Congress, and by one or two other politicians of the same type. These papers contain scurrilous articles by PLATT and a genius discharged from another newspaper for dishonesty, and must, in connection with MURTAGH'S personal character, be of very great value to the "Government."

The mileage system has long been a most glaring injustice, not only to the country but to many members of Congress, and it is surprising that it was not ended long ago. We hope that the Senate will agree to the bill, practically repealing it, which has passed the House by the decisive vote of 189 to 49. The proposed measure provides that members of Congress shall be paid their actual traveling expenses to and from Washington once each session. This is plainly the only just way in which to settle this matter. The aggregate outlay will be largely reduced by it, and all Congressmen will fare precisely alike.

We are glad to hear that the Museum of Natural History has laid an excellent foundation for a museum of American antiquities, by the purchase of Dr. DAVIS' capital collection, which contains some objects not possessed by any other institution or private owner. The purchase of Dr. DAVIS' first collection by foreign agents was a grievous loss to this country.

A very sensible and very strong petition has been signed in this City, addressed to the President, and praying for the intervention of his veto to prevent the Finance bill from becoming a law. "A further issue of greenbacks, under existing circumstances," the petition says, "without the warrant of necessity, would inflict a stain on the honor of the Republic and impair confidence in every future pledge and promise given in its name." The signers to this petition include a very large number of our most respected merchants, bankers, and financiers. We do not remember ever to have seen a list of stronger names attached to any like document. We are confident that it will receive respectful consideration from the President. The plea that it makes for the credit of the nation is a pertinent one, and if it is disregarded the country will surely have to pay a heavy penalty, which will fall, moreover, on those least able to bear it.

The charter election in Albany, yesterday, resulted in the choice of Mr. JUDSON, the Republican candidate for Mayor, by a handsome majority, nearly 1,500. The candidate of the Democrats was a paving contractor and a representative of a swindling ring. He was offensive to the best men in his own party, and Mayor THATCHER—a Democrat—openly took the field for Mr. JUDSON. The result is a victory for municipal reform, which, considering the despicable character of the Democratic candidate, ought, for the credit of that party, to have been much more decisive than it was.

We trust that Mr. FISH will not lose sight of the City and County Consolidation bill in the Assembly. Of all the local reforms on which public opinion is perfectly agreed, this one has made the slowest progress. It was vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN in 1872; it was crowded out during the closing rush of the season in 1873, and its opponents are doing their best to prepare for it the same fate this year. We have always favored the principle of allowing the local authorities to be heard on bills affecting local interests. But we fail to see what right the New-York Supervisors can claim to interrupt the Consolidation bill at its present stage of progress. They had nothing to say while it was passing through the Senate; they sent their paid attorney, Mr. STRAHAN, to oppose it in the Assembly committee, and succeeded in delaying for some time a report upon it. It is difficult to imagine what they can say in person which has not already been said by their representative. If they are going to Albany merely to air the monstrous assumption that the bill will facilitate the payment of ten millions of fraudulent claims, they had better stay at home. If the board would frankly avow a disinclination to lose their extra salaries of $2,000 a year, and to forswear their cherished privilege of auditing claims against the County, people would appreciate their position. Their efforts to delay the passage of this bill will not tell in their favor at the Fall election.

A sudden complication has arisen in Arkansas which appears to threaten serious consequences. Nearly a year ago there was trouble in the State, and Gov. BAXTER was threatened with removal from office by legal proceedings, instituted by Republicans who were dissatisfied with his course. But the matter was speedily arranged, as was supposed, to general satisfaction, and the country will be surprised to hear that Gov. BAXTER has at this late day been removed from office by a decree of the Circuit Court, suspiciously resembling a snap judgment, in favor of Mr. BROOKS, his competitor at the election in 1872. From our special dispatches, affairs at Little Rock appear to be in an alarming condition, and not very creditable to anybody concerned. With the scanty information now at hand, it is not possible to fully judge of the merits of this new phase of an old quarrel, but it is evident that the occasion demands less heat than seems thus far to have been displayed.

BRITISH FINANCES.

A few weeks ago Mr. DISRAELI promised that the British budget for the financial year 1874-5 would be presented to Parliament on April 16. Very shortly, therefore, after this article is read by our readers, the House of Commons will be engaged in discussing Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S financial estimates, and his proposals for the reduction of taxation will be the foremost topic of public interest in England. It will be remembered that Mr. GLADSTONE made his appeal for a renewal of the confidence of the voters of the United Kingdom on the basis of an expected financial surplus of $25,000,000, and a consequent remission of taxation to that extent. Mr. GLADSTONE'S successors are somewhat puzzled to know how he contrived to figure out so large a disposable surplus. They are prepared to admit, however, that the estimates for the current year will show that they have about seventeen and a half millions of dollars to give away, and, of course, expectation is much aroused in regard to the disposal of this amount.

It may be necessary to explain that the surplus which the British Parliament is about to discuss is not a realized balance of receipts over expenditures, but a probable excess calculated on the basis of the year just closed. The financial record of that year, ending March 31, 1874, is a somewhat instructive one. The estimated receipts for the year, after deducting two cents per pound sterling from the income tax, and repealing half the existing sugar duty, amounted to about $369,000,000. The actual receipts reached nearly $383,000,000, *i. e.*, some fifty millions more than the net receipts of the United States Treasury during the last financial year. The reductions of taxation made at this time last year were equivalent to about $8,000,000 of Customs duty on sugar, and about $9,000,000 of income tax. Yet the revenue of 1873-4 fell only about half a million of dollars short of that of the previous year. The decreased tax on sugar seems to have greatly stimulated importation, if we may judge from the fact that the actual decrease of Customs receipts, as compared with the previous year, is only $2,000,000. Of course, part of the deficiency created by the sacrifice of the sugar duty was made up by the natural increase of other dutiable imports. For, it is a remarkable fact that while the export trade of Great Britain during the last financial year has been considerably contracted, the volume of her imports has continued to grow. Dutiable imports, such as wine, spirits, and tobacco, undoubtedly account for a large share of this increase. Take in connection with this fact the further statement, that about one-half the increase on the year's revenue is due to increased receipts of internal taxes from the manufacture and sale of beer and spirits, and it will be seen that the healthy condition of British finances does not appear to involve an equally satisfactory state of British morals.

The phenomenon of increased expenditure for luxuries, accompanied by diminished trade, has been accounted for by the large increase of wages secured by workers in coal and iron, and the enormous profits recently secured on these staples. But, as has been well pointed out, a large consumption of coal and iron in England means the rapid exhaustion of a capital already pretty well drawn upon. To waste a constantly increasing amount of the proceeds of that capital on liquor may help the budget, but is not a reassuring state of things for the social reformer, or the statesman concerned for the future of his country. Keeping in view such obvious deductions from the exhibit of British revenues, the net result for the year is unquestionably a brilliant financial triumph. Sixteen millions of dollars have been provided for the *Alabama* indemnity, besides at least four millions for the Ashantee war, and yet about five millions of dollars remain to be applied out of the income of the year to the reduction of the public debt. There being no indemnity, and presumably no war, to provide for next year, the estimated expenditures having been fixed at $362,500,000, while the revenue may be calculated on a basis of at least $380,000,000, it will be obvious where the surplus comes from with which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to-day expected to deal. The reduction of another two cents per pound on the income tax—at present fixed at six cents per pound—and the placing of sugar on the free list, are considered the most likely methods of applying the surplus. The repeal of the sugar duty would reduce the taxable imports of Great Britain practically to four—spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine. At least, these four would be left to account for nineteen-twentieths of the entire Customs receipts of the country.

OUR SCHOOLS.

The Roman Catholic journals have repeatedly of late expressed the view that our public school system had become denominational, or in other words, Protestant, and was therefore a failure; and that the only solution was a system of Romanist and Jesuit schools for the Roman Catholic youth, which should be supported by public moneys. We are of those—as our readers well know—who have long believed that the time must come when the great struggle between free thought and superstition, as represented respectively by the claims of American friends of education and those of Jesuit and Roman Catholic priests, would have to be fought out on the intellectual field in these United States. The Papal claims to supremacy are being rejected in Italy, in Germany, in Austria—often in France. The German Empire is freeing itself from priestly shackles. Prussia is banishing the Jesuits. Austria is passing liberal ecclesiastical laws, designed to break the concordat with the Pope. Almost all Europe is either secularizing church property, or putting popular education in the hands of lay teachers, or in some other way seeking to lessen the control of the priests over the affairs of daily life and the training of the young.

As priestly power wanes in Europe, the Papal authorities naturally look to this continent for a new rising of the star of faith. Roman Catholic churches and colleges and schools abound here. Even the "Black Fathers" have free sweep. They can plot or devise what conspiracies they choose against liberty, and, so long as they obey the laws, there is no one to molest or make them afraid. The Roman Catholics, as a body, have also an immense political power in this country; mainly because, with the ignorant masses, their votes have usually been given to one party. They influence, for this reason, the press, to a very large degree. In this City, there are very few journals among the daily press that dare speak out against claims of this denomination which endanger liberty. The priests of this Church are notoriously under the control of a foreign potentate, and the Papal letters and encyclicals which would put a gag on all free thought and scientific expression, are recognized by religious instructors here as words of infallible authority.

All this to Americans would inspire no anxiety. We have no fear of Pope or priest, encyclical, syllabus, or council, or of the Order of Jesuits or any other priestly order, provided only we can secure one thing—a *free unpriestly education* in public schools. We do not demand a Protestant education, but only the free development and "building up" of the mind of the lower classes in good free schools. So long as we have intelligent teaching in our public schools, where not a word may be spoken of faith or religion, but where the human mind is taught to work for itself, then we may be sure that priestcraft will never endanger our liberties or superstition degrade our popular intelligence. Atheism will not result from this American system, but rather a purer religion. The faith will be better, as the intelligence will be higher. Better Catholics will come forth from the public schools, and better Protestants, because they are better educated. Their distinctive religious faith, however, will be taught at home or in church. The school will have nothing to do with that. But the dangerous power of the priests—that power which has so long degraded the masses of Italy, Spain, Austria, and other countries—will be broken. The Roman Catholic priest will have precisely the same influence and power which the Protestant clergyman has—that resting on his character and life.

Now, the darling object of the Jesuit, or political Catholic party in this country, is to so influence politics as at length to control the taxation for public schools. If they can once divert public funds to support purely Roman Catholic schools, they can then guide the education of youth. The Jesuits will then obtain here what they possessed in Spain, and used so terribly, and what they are now losing in Germany and Austria—the control of the popular education. When this happens, then farewell to the intelligent and freedom-loving foundation of the American Republic.

POOR JACK.

Mr. Justice STORY, considering the claim of seamen upon the protection of the law, said: "Every court should watch with jealousy any encroachment upon the rights of seamen, because they are unprotected and need counsel; because they are thoughtless and require indulgence; because they are credulous and complying, and are easily overreached." What that eminent jurist said of courts is true of all men who are brought into contact with sailors, and particularly of all those who are directly or indirectly concerned in employing them, or in supplying their wants when on shore. The obligations which rest upon courts of law in this respect have equal moral weight in regard to such persons as we have mentioned, and for the same reasons. But over and above all are they binding upon those benevolent or semi-benevolent institutions that win the sailor's ready confidence and lull his languid suspicions by professions of peculiar interest in his welfare, and the announcement that they exist only for his benefit. It is not, then, at all surprising that Dr. HEBER SMITH, the Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital in this district, should speak out plainly on the side of the sailor, and show how he is fleeced and imposed upon by those who profess to be his friends. Dr. HEBER SMITH is just the man who should have undertaken this much-needed work. His opportunities of gaining knowledge on the subject are unsurpassed by those of any other man in the port of New-York. Every seaman, of whatever grade, pays forty cents a month to the United States hospital fund, in consideration of which he is entitled to hospital care when he is sick. For some years past Dr. HEBER SMITH has been, in this district, the Surgeon before whom seamen must pass an examination before receiving hospital permits; and he has thus come to a true and thorough knowledge of their privations and wrongs, of the impositions to which they are subject, and of the difficulties thrown in the way of their living sober and healthful lives when on shore.

In an official report upon the conditions which affect the American sailor at this port, Dr. SMITH called attention, as he was in duty bound, to the unjust construction of the Shipping act, which is so administered as to keep up a constant and needless flow of fees into the Commissioner's office, to the power given to greedy men by the system of advance wages, by which "Jack" is kept constantly in the slavery of debt—to the false pretensions of some professed philanthropical institutions, which do a profitable little business at the expense of the sailor whom they affect to patronize—and to the various kinds of extortion practiced upon seamen by persons who hold official positions under the United States or the State of New-York. Of course this stirred up a nest of hornets; and Dr. SMITH'S assertions are denied and his motives impugned by the benevolent and disinterested parties with whose peculiar modes of doing business and practicing philanthropy he has interfered. To these gentlemen he has replied in an open letter to the United States Shipping Commissioner, and to the Secretary and Treasurer of the American Seaman's Friend Society, in which he makes very short and thorough work with his assailants. He shows upon the best evidence—that of the agents of steam-ship lines, and of sailors—that seamen are compelled to reship almost month by month, and pay the fees, although they continue for a year and more in the service of the same owners, and that the alleged discharge and reshipment is a mere formal sham for the purpose of getting fees from owners and sailors. He is supported in this declaration, we might rather say this demonstration, by the report of a committee of the Ship-owners' Association. There could not be a graver impeachment of official misconduct than this, nor one which deserves more serious consideration, or more demands prompt, efficient, and authoritative interference.

The "Sailor's Home," which is said to be under "the auspices" (whatever that may be) of the American Seaman's Friend Society, Dr. HEBER SMITH shows, upon the evidence of an official report to the Board of Health, to be a foul, unhealthy, ill-managed place, in a condition to breed miasmatic disease, and in other respects nothing more than a sailors' boarding-house, charging the same rate for board and lodging, furnishing as poor accommodation for the money, and as ready to turn a sick and disabled sailor from its doors, if he has not money in his pocket, as any other sailors' boarding-house in the City. Dr. HEBER calls attention to the opening sentence of the annual sermon preached before this society, which speaks of the association as one which "seeks by various instrumentalities to promote the temporal and spiritual welfare of our sailors;" and then he somewhat grimly points out that of more than $65,600 contributed in consequence of this appeal, more than $60,000 were expended for spiritual welfare, that is for "library work, missionary department, publications, administration, &c.;" and for temporal welfare, that is, for the "Sailors' Home," for the "shipwrecked and destitute," "sailors' widows," and "all other charity" the not very grand sum total of $1,380 and odd cents. It is clear that our hospital surgeon is on the right track, that he is no intruder or officious intermeddler, but that his course is marked out for him by the nature of his duties; and it is to be hoped that he will persist in the good work that he has undertaken.

CONCERNING THE GRAND DUKE.

There seems to be no limit to the vastness and boldness of Western imagination. In finance, it has discovered that an increase in paper money is a short cut to prosperity. It has invented the wild man of the woods, and has found diamond fields of incalculable value, and gold deposits of illimitable extent. It has furnished mankind with an inexhaustible supply of marvelous ghosts, fiendish murderers, gallant robbers, and a most varied assortment of incredible incidents. Nothing was told during the recitals of the *Arabian Nights* so wonderful as many of the everyday occurrences in the West, as they come to us recorded in the local journals. But every previous performance in this line has just been eclipsed by the feat of a Virginia City (Nev.) paper. It has been the happy lot of this somewhat secluded sheet to inform a startled world that the visit of the Russian Grand Duke ALEXIS to the United States nearly resulted in a gigantic European war, in order that an enormous social scandal might be avoided. People who are tired of reading about SANBORN and the currency cannot fail to be thankful for a story of this kind.

The little tale is said to have been first related by the Grand Duke himself when in Japan. It will be seen at once that, like the buckshot of the sanguine sportsman, there is sufficient "scatteration" here to avoid all unpleasant consequences. It is a long way from Nevada to Japan, or even to the palace of the Czar of all the Russias at St. Petersburg, and the concoctor of this marvelous tale was, therefore, sure that it would have at least a limited life. Having taken this precaution he grapples boldly with his subject, and without fear or trembling tells us what was told in Japan. From this veracious chronicle it appears, on the authority of the Grand Duke himself, that no sooner had that young and somewhat handsome potentate set foot upon the soil of the United States than he was "flooded with all sorts of letters, from all sorts of people, on all sorts of subjects." It is rather difficult to conjecture how any man, be he Prince or pauper, could be "flooded" with letters, but we let that pass as a convincing proof of Western exuberance in simile.

A little further on we are astonished to find this "flood" become an "epistolary hurricane," embracing "hundreds, perhaps thousands, of letters from females." We are not left to imagine the character of these letters, for we are told that many were the "inspiration of impertinence and dishonesty, and many more the promptings of flagrant and criminal immodesty." Not content with this wholesale libel upon his countrywomen, this traducer goes on to say that "all classes seemed to participate in this folly—women without reputation, and with nothing to lose, as well as ladies of wealth and respectability, prepared to sacrifice everything." It will be seen from these short quotations that this libeler was no mean master of his art. He goes on to say that the Grand Duke made up these letters into five packages, and dispatched them to Russia by an orderly, to be there examined at his leisure, which, we are requested to believe, was an entirely natural proceeding for a Grand Duke. In course of time, the story goes, the wandering Prince received a telegram from his imperial papa, to the effect that four sealed packages had been received, but that the fifth, together with the orderly, had not come to hand. Then there was hurrying in hot haste all over Europe and America by imperial emissaries to find that package and that orderly. Finally the latter was discovered in Belgium, where he was engaged in making an attractive volume of the contents of the former. There was dismay in the imperial circle. International relations would be disturbed if this book were published, and hundreds of reputations thus compromised. Innumerable difficulties were encountered in getting hold of the orderly, and suppressing his book. Russia had no extradition treaty with Belgium, and if she had, it was not clear the fellow had committed any cognizable crime. The Belgian authorities were anxious to accommodate the Czar, but could not see how they could do anything. But we are told that, "exasperated by this state of affairs, the Czar threatened to invade Belgium at once at the head of a powerful army unless the culprit was surrendered," whereupon he was given up without regard to law, and packed off to Siberia without ceremony. The letters were, of course, removed to the sanctity and seclusion of the imperial palace.

The fact that such a story as this was printed in sober earnest is a proof of the amazing confidence of the Western chronicler in the gullibility of mankind. It is also evidence that he will not allow regard for man or woman either to stand in the way of a sensation. He must have been aware that his narrative was a wanton libel upon the women of his country. That this consideration did not prevent the publication of such a story is conclusive evidence that the journalism of the West, no less than of the East, is in urgent need of reformation. The Professor must give his "lecture" again—it is the only thing that can save us.

BIRDS AND TREES.

Many causes nowadays are tending to bring men into closer fellowship than heretofore. Foremost among them is science. Science belongs to no particular clime or country. It ignores political boundaries and national divisions; there is nothing in it that is either sectional or sectarian. It enlists men's sympathies on behalf of a sublime object which beneficially reacts on their dispositions. They who work together in the search after truth learn to think well of each other, and to feel kindly. International scientific conventions are especially instrumental in promoting friendly relations, and bringing to light a community of interests which cannot but be favorable to the furtherance of general good harmony and good will.

One of the latest of these was held recently in the capital of Austria. Its object was to take action, or to prepare the ground for future action, on questions of agricultural and forest economy, interesting alike to all nations. Delegates from almost every part of Europe were present, and among the various subjects considered and discussed were two which are suggestive, and important enough to command general attention.

The first relates to measures for the efficient protection of birds useful to agriculture. Appropriate legislation and the supervision of the State were considered the best means of securing this end. Dr. BREHM, however, remarked that another method for preserving insectiverous birds from destruction would be to extend a knowledge of them among the people, and to make thoroughly known the services they render to agriculture. He proposed to have a work on natural history published, to which the most competent scientists and the best artists should contribute, and which should treat of the animals and plants of each country. He also pointed to the necessity of preserving certain strips of forests, where birds are in the habit of finding a precious and indispensable refuge. After a lively debate, it was decided by the convention that it should be absolutely forbidden to catch and kill insectiverous birds, a complete list of which is to be drawn up by an international commission; that the war even on graniverous birds be prohibited from the 1st of March to the 15th of September; that the sale of insectiverous birds, dead or alive, be always forbidden, and that a careful watch be kept for that purpose by the Superintendents and Police of public markets.

The other question related to the means by which the ever-increasing devastation of forests may be checked and stopped. Every country needs a certain extent of woodland, not only to secure the necessary supply of timber, but also in order to enjoy a regulated climate and temperature. It is therefore necessary to ascertain what minimum of timbered land is indispensable to every region. This information ought to be sought from an international point of view, since the destruction of trees in one country is liable to produce injurious consequences to the fertility of another. The preservation of forests, too, has a special international importance near the head-waters and on the banks of large rivers, where it prevents too great variations in the depth of the water, the caving in of embankments, the inundation of cultivated land, and similar accidents.

These subjects are practical, and worthy of careful consideration. There is scarcely any country where training of the people in regard to them, and regulations for guidance, are more needed than in this. An indiscriminate and inhuman war has been waged for years on the birds of our fields, while the area of our woodlands has been dealt with in the most reckless manner. It is time, therefore, to discontinue this course of wanton destruction, and an attempt at devising proper remedies should not pass unnoticed.

OUR CITY CHARITIES VERSUS THE CASE OF MARY ELLEN.

The Ways and Means Committee have a bill before them, introduced by Col. SPENCER, asking for appropriations from the excise fund to fifty-five of our City charitable institutions. Among the charities thus appealing to the State for pecuniary aid are the following: Children's Fold, $2,000; Infant Asylum, $25,000; Institution for Homeless Children, $19,200; Nursery and Child's Hospital, $10,000; Foundling Asylum, $25,000. The fifty-five charities apply for $362,000 in all, and many of them profess to be instituted for the relief and succor of the young and helpless of the human race. The case of little MARY ELLEN, brought into daylight by the exertions of Mr. BERGH, proves conclusively how inadequate at this moment are some of our boasted charitable institutions to effectually carry out their intended missions. This case is only one out of hundreds existing in the City, and a very little exertion on the part of the officials of the societies provided for the purpose would bring to light heartrending cases of cruelty and neglect on the part of parents, guardians, baby farmers, and others. Although the little waif rescued by Mr. BERGH, and her heartless and inhuman stepmother, Mrs. CONNOLLY, have been in court some seven or eight times, and the press [illegible] discussed the matter so well, it is a singular fact that not a single official connected with any of those societies, who so regularly apply to the people of the State for their annual stipend, have deemed it within their province to appear in court upon any single occasion while the case was being investigated, or even had the curiosity to ascertain the particulars of the matter. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has a vast sphere for its humane work, and although it never has asked or received, since its formation in 1866, a cent either from Federal or State Governments, it not only accomplishes its own noble work in a thorough and effectual manner, but finds time and means to do the work of those who, instead of being invisible, should be the first to aid and assist in all cases of a similar character.

SOMETHING LIKE AN "ORGAN."

From the Sun, April 15.

Collectively, the newspapers at the capital are among the poorest and meanest in the country. Destitute of vigor, manliness, and enterprise, they have become mere dependants of power and leeches on the Treasury. They live by jobbery in all its forms, and are utterly unscrupulous in the pursuit of gain. Every one of them is subsidized or owned absolutely by the Ring which is now on trial.

Hence they have habitually misrepresented the astounding evidence of fraud, defended the iniquities of their employers, and joined in a chorus of defamation against the outraged tax-payers, now seeking to protect their rights by the exposure of organized corruption. This spectacle of servility is sickening to contemplate.

The investigating committee have brought to light some strange facts in the course of their examinations, which uncover the system of knavery that has expanded into such large growth at Washington. One development applies directly to the "chief organ of the Administration," as it delights to describe itself, and is equally true of its confederates engaged in the same service.

John Collins, a large contractor, was before the committee a few days ago, and required to give his personal experience concerning the operations of the Board of Public Works. After telling how Noah L. Jeffries, the lobbyist of the Alaska Fur Company, had demanded a share in one of his paving jobs, for alleged influence in obtaining the contract, he was interrogated as follows:

Q.—Is these any other case in which a contract was awarded to you where somebody else was claiming an interest in it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is it? A.—I was awarded a contract for paving N street, and also Thirteenth street; a portion of Thirteenth street, in which Mr. Murtagh claimed that he had some interest.

Q.—What Mr. Murtagh was that? A.—William J. Murtagh.

Q.—What is his business? A.—Editor of the *National Republican*.

Q.—How did he happen to come to you about that contract, or did you go to him? A.—He and I were connected in other matters. My partner and myself were building his printing office, and we were all pressed sorely for money. Mr. Murtagh was in our debt considerably, and he claimed that he had some influence in securing this contract for me.

Q.—Did you ask him whether he was to put any money into this contract or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say? A.—All the money that I wanted him to put into it, *was to pay up his indebtedness to our firm.*

Q.—Did he ever make any statement to you as to what interest he claimed in it? A.—I do not think he did in any particular.

Q.—What is your best recollection about that? A.—I think he said on one occasion he *wanted a half interest*, or something of that kind.

Q.—Did anybody refer you to Mr. Murtagh? A.—My partner was the person who attended to the business with Mr. Murtagh.

Q.—Who was your partner? A.—Zephaniah Jones. [The man who paid Noah L. Jeffries $15,000 for getting a contract.]

Q.—Was the contract awarded to you individually, or to you and Jones? A.—I think it was to me individually.

Q.—How did Jones happen to refer you to Murtagh if he had no interest in it? A.—He had a half interest with me; he was an equal partner in all our transactions.

Q.—How did he happen to refer you to Mr. Murtagh? A.—I really do not know how it was brought about; Mr. Jones *handed me the award of the board*; put the letter in my hand saying, "*Here is a contract awarded you by the board* which Mr. Murtagh handed me this morning."

Q.—Did Mr. Jones tell you that Mr. Murtagh claimed an interest in that contract? A.—I think he did.

Q.—Now, can't you tell the committee what Mr. Murtagh claimed in regard to it? A.—I think it was half the profits, to the best of my recollection.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Murtagh as to whether he proposed to furnish any of the means to carry on this contract? A.—I did.

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He said he did not.

Q.—But that he expected you to pay him half the profits? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How large a contract was that? A.—I should think about 25,000 yards of pavement.

Q.—What was the price of laying these pavements? A.—Three and a half dollars per yard.

Q.—Did you ever lay any of these pavements? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What kind of work had you been doing on this *Republican* printing-office building? A.—We built the house.

Q.—How much was due you at that time on account of the erection of that house? A.—I cannot say positively how much, my partner was the financial member of the firm. He gave me to understand there was about $25,000 due.

The story of this job is sufficiently told in the foregoing extracts, and it may be summarized in a few sentences. Murtagh was putting up a flashy printing office without money. Jones and Collins were the builders. He owed them about $25,000, which he could not pay or raise on credit. In this dilemma he fell back on a resource often tried before. He went to Shepherd and got a contract for 25,000 yards of wood pavement, worth $87,500, in the name of John Collins, who never applied for it and never laid a pavement. That contract he handed to Jones, the financial partner of Collins, and said he wanted half the profits without putting in any capital.

This is the way in which the organs of the Ring and the Administration build their offices and carry on their business. Murtagh and Shepherd are allies. They indorse each other's notes, know each other's secrets, and are bound together by a common instinct and interest. And the same may be said of all the others who are engaged in plundering the Treasury and the people of the district by this sort of extortion.

Murtagh is a low, ignorant fellow, without capacity to write even the bad English in which his masters are daubed with adulation. He is a professional lobbyist, and his paper is notorious alike for imbecility and venality. Of course he is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, a temperance leader, and an attendant at Grant's church, besides being an admirer of the late Schuyler Colfax.

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

THE STATE CONVENTION FIXED FOR JUNE 17 AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, April 15.—The Republican State Central Committee held a meeting at the Sherman House in this city to-day, for the purpose of fixing the time for holding a convention to nominate candidates for the officers of State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The committee had invited several prominent politicians to participate in their deliberations, and several speeches were made. It was pretty generally agreed that the grangers of the State would act in harmony with the Republican Party, although there were those who predicted to the contrary. Mr. A. C. Hesing, of this city, the leader of the German element, insisted that the party would be overwhelmingly defeated next Fall, because of the nonfulfillment of pledges made at the last convention. He charged the party with aiding the crusaders in their temperance war, and was violent and hasty generally. Several times he was hissed by members of the delegation. It was determined to hold the convention at Springfield on the 17th of June. The more prominent persons mentioned for State Treasurer are Hon. K. K. Jones, an Adams County granger; Dr. Causius, one of the State Penitentiary Commissioners, and Hon. Tom Ridgeway, of Southern Illinois.

GREAT ENTERPRISE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, London.

Mr. Disraeli, says the New-York *Herald*, has signalized his return to office by an act far more in the nature of a *coup de théâtre* than in the dignified quiet course of government. His sending Sir Garnet Wolseley out of his homeward way to receive and escort the corpse of Dr. Livingstone is liable to many interpretations, but to none that approve it as an altogether judicious act. If he means to treat with disdain the war left him by the last Government, by sending the commander of the army on undertaker's duty, he surely overlooks the national interest in any war whatever in which English blood has been poured out. If he means to intimate that Livingstone did more in Africa, or as much as Wolseley and all his troops, and that they were equal English heroes, his compliment takes an extravagant and sensational form that will, adds the *Herald*, scarcely serve the fame of the grand old explorer. Mr. Disraeli's project, which is made the subject of this severe but just criticism, was, we believe, in the first instance only told to the marines, and it is another proof, if any were needed, of the marvelous enterprise of the New-York *Herald*, that it should have extracted the secret from that gallant and trustworthy corps.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WYOMING.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 15.—The United States steamer Wyoming, Commander Cushing, arrived here this evening from Key West, and will sail for Washington to-morrow morning. She has [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

"MONSIEUR ALPHONSE."

Dumas' new comedy called "Monsieur Alphonse" was represented at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Tuesday evening. The performance passed off with every indication of success, and the exceeding interest with which its progress was watched, and the profound impression wrought by several strong "situations," seemed harbingers of a long run. A dry summary of incidents can scarcely do justice to a work of the order of "Monsieur Alphonse." The author's elements are so simple that it is hard to imagine how eloquent they have become in his skilled hands, while to the clear delineation of character and the thoroughly dramatic quality of the dialogue no review without numerous quotations can hope to do justice. As a matter of record, however, M. Dumas' story must be rehearsed.

The action in "Monsieur Alphonse" is carried on in the *salon* of a country house situated at the distance of an hour's railway drive from Paris. The walls of the dwelling are draped with Japanese hangings, and all the elegant and richly-decorated furniture—the sofas, divans and tables, even to the minutest details, such as the vases, small caskets, and china monsters—are in perfect keeping with the style now in vogue. The house belongs to *M. De Montaiglin*, commander of a vessel in the French Navy, and the ornaments of the room suggest a recent voyage to Japan. Soon after the curtain rises, the spectator is made aware that *Monsieur Octave* is the father of a child by *Raymonde*, now *Montaiglin's* wife. *Octave* is about to be married, and in order to guard against the investigations of his exceeding jealous *fiancée*, he is anxious to get rid of his daughter. He therefore determines to ask *Montaiglin's* permission to bring her to the Captain's home, in order that she may remain with *Raymonde* during her husband's absence, *Montaiglin* being on the point of departing on a long voyage. The Captain is astonished to learn that *Octave* has a child eleven years old, and after reading him a severe lesson on his selfish viciousness, tells his friend to fetch his daughter, having no idea that her mother is his own wife. An interview between *Octave* and *Raymonde*—betwixt whom, of course, no liaison has existed for years—follows. The mother is tempted by the prospect of the constant presence of *Adrienne*, whom she has hitherto been able to see only at long intervals and by stealth; but she repels the idea of bringing her unacknowledged child into her husband's home. *Octave* threatens that if she refuses he will send his daughter to America. At this stage of events, *Montaiglin* appears and makes known his decision, which *Raymonde*, naturally, cannot resist. When *Octave* returns with *Adrienne* we learn that she does not know him to be her father; she knows him only as a "Monsieur Alphonse," who has been to see her just "six times," she remembers the number perfectly. She knows *Raymonde* to be her mother, but, instructed by *Octave*, she carefully avoids giving any sign of recognition. *Montaiglin* is charmed with the child. No sooner is *Adrienne* left alone with her mother than she rushes into her arms, and the two arrange all sorts of plans of future happiness. When alone they are to be mother and daughter; when in company, they are to be less affectionate. *Raymonde's* after reflections are interrupted by the announcement of a lady visitor, who turns out to be *Mme. Guichard*, the *fiancée* of *Octave*. She has come in search of her lover, whom she has followed from Paris to the cottage where *Adrienne* was hidden, and thence to *Mme. Montaiglin's*. She suspects the child to be *Octave's*, and is bent on discovering the mother. Formerly a waitress in an inn, she has inherited a large fortune, which *Octave* is anxious to secure. But she has all the coarse suspiciousness and violent jealousy of a woman *de bas étage*. *Mme. De Montaiglin*, disgusted at her manners, refers her to *Octave* for an explanation. The act terminates on *Mme. Guichard's* absorption of a glass of beer, which, she asserts, makes her a match for the recreant lover.

In the second act *Octave* is driven by *Mme. Guichard*, after much prevarication, to confess that the child is his; but he declares that the mother is dead. "Then fetch your daughter," cries out the rich landlady, "and I will take charge of her." Hence arise fresh complications. *Octave* protests, but *Mme. Guichard* insists, and eventually declares she will return in three hours to fetch away both father and child. When she is gone, comes a difficulty with the mother, who, however, is eventually overruled by *Octave*. She consents to the separation, but, in trying afterward to make her husband see that the child will be ruined by being abandoned to the vulgar *Mme. Guichard*, speaks with such savage bitterness of *Octave*, and with such tenderness of *Adrienne*, that *Montaiglin's* eyes are suddenly opened. She falls upon his breast, and then, overcome by his ready pardon, tells her sad story, how she was seduced by stratagem and violence, and how she had had bitter cause to hate the father of her child years before *Montaiglin* made her his wife. *Montaiglin* forgives her, and here the act terminates.

In the third act *Montaiglin* instructs a lawyer to draw up a deed claiming, in his own name, the child registered as having "parents unknown." He compels *Octave* to be one of the witnesses, and, when the seducer protests and places himself at the orders of his friend, the Captain dismisses him with contempt. But *Mme. Guichard*, driven by her jealous inquisitiveness, and determined to keep a hold over her future husband, has also had a deed of adoption of his child drawn up in her name. Thus *Adrienne* is claimed both by *Montaiglin* and the ex-waitress, neither of whom is her parent. The Captain, to clear his wife from all suspicion, declares that *Octave* has acted for him; *Mme. Guichard's* admiration of her future husband is increased, and all promises to end well. But the shrewd widow's suspicions are not quite allayed, and, as a last trial, she pretends, looking off the stage, to see that *Adrienne* has fallen down. *Raymonde* screams, and the true mother stands revealed. *Mme. Guichard* now understands all; she is convinced of *Octave's* cowardly deceit, and turning suddenly upon him, orders him out of her sight. All is now settled, and the piece ends with a pretty *mot* put into the mouth of the child. She addresses *Montaiglin* as "father," *Mme. Guichard* as "mamma," and *Raymonde* as "mother."

Such is the plot of M. Dumas' comedy and of Mr. Daly's adaptation, which, according to the bills, is also an "augmentation." Mr. Daly, in adapting the work, has made some not injudicious transpositions in the first act, and has "augmented" it by the addition of a character for Mr. Lewis, who personates one of those hybrid beings, part lawyer, part lover, part spy, wherein the répertoire of the Fifth Avenue Theatre is particularly prolific. The details of Mr. Daly's task have been carefully looked to; the language is correct, appropriate and forcible, and the "business" of the piece cleverly distributed. There are charming passages in the text of "Monsieur Alphonse," and several fine scenes, which treatment less deft than Mr. Daly's would have much damaged. The second act is undoubtedly the most touching. The winning prattle of the child in fact the first is, indeed, wanting, but there is a most affecting meeting of *Montaiglin* and his wife, culminating in the discovery of her motherhood, and the subsequent incidents, ending with the husband's pardon, are very dramatic. In the preceding act, the bright talk of *Adrienne* and the pure and fond relations of the husband and wife are the most pleasant parts; the third act is chiefly occupied with the transactions needed to secure a dénouement.

The new piece is finely rendered at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. A better physical representative of the gentleman-sailor than Mr. Fisher cannot be imagined; and although the actor is not altogether free from certain mannerisms which couple the original Mr. Fisher with every personage he portrays, so intelligent and sympathetic a performance has not been witnessed in a long while. Perhaps a little more vigor than Mr. Fisher throws into his work would not come amiss, especially in the second act, but vigor and naturalness are rarely united on the stage, and the latter quality, in a personation in which manliness and dignity are, at all events, not in excess of tenderness, is unquestionably the most welcome. Miss Ada Dyas presents a delicately-colored, elaborate, and finished picture of *Raymonde*. Her art is hidden, but its existence is none the less felt, for Miss Dyas has art and no spark of genius. She is undeniably a woman possessed of superior intelligence, sensibility, grace, love of and respect for her calling, and the training which is only acquired in the leading schools. We admire her advantages and acquirements; they do not thrill us. The gratification we derive from Miss Dyas' efforts is, however, enduring and genuine, and so well balanced is her personation of *Raymonde* that in the scenes with the child, and, of course, in the interview with her husband in the second act, a decided impression is produced. A character the adequate assumption of which is fully as creditable to the performer as that of either of the foregoing parts, is *Adrienne*. *Adrienne* is about eight years of age, and M. Dumas has willed it that quickness of understanding, depth of sentiment, the tact of the woman, and the innocence of the babe, should be combined in the tiny creature born of *Raymonde* and *Octave*. To fill this rôle, nothing short of a prodigy was required; the author of "Monsieur Alphonse" may or may not have discovered one in Paris, but Mr. Daly has done so in New-York. In Bijou Heron he has found a remarkable *Adrienne*. The little girl is a marvel of precocity; her delivery is not a succession of words learned by rote, but the thoughtful utterance of feeling, and her looks and bearing seem touched by the sweet and sad spell of an overclouded childhood. We can recall no similar performance, nor do we recollect an effect akin to that which her appearance wrought. An audience never hung more eagerly upon a tragedienne's lips than upon the sayings and deeds of *Adrienne*. There was loud applause, which even interrupted her first scene with *Raymonde* during the first act, Monday, and the curtain had to be raised after its fall to disclose the tableau on the stage. The part of *Monsieur Octave* falls to Mr. Clarke. Mr. Clarke has had a good many disagreeable rôles to sustain lately, and his newest is nearly as disagreeable as any of its predecessors. Increased vivacity of manner would be allowable, and would make the personage less odious, and the force of the character would not suffer by an admixture to its coolness and firmness of a few grains of worldly gayety. Miss Fanny Davenport is *Mme. Guichard*, and a hearty representative of that vulgar female. If Dumas' dialogue were not familiar to us, we should be inclined to discredit the introduction of so much coarseness into an elegantly-written comedy from his pen. As it is, except in the first act, when Miss Davenport is a trifle too "loud," she keeps to her lines and to her gestures—in the style of the *dames de la halle*, according to "La Fille de Mme. Angot"—and nothing else can be asked. We have only to add that Mr. James Lewis elicits laughter as *Jovin*, the love-sick spy in *Mme. Guichard's* employ, that Mr. Hardenberg supplies a capital sketch of an "old salt," and that Mrs. G. H. Gilbert appears in the first act. But one set of scenery is shown in "Monsieur Alphonse," but that is worth a ten miles' journey to behold. It is a wonder of picturesque beauty, substantial richness, and artistic detail. We speak with knowledge when we say that neither Paris nor London bestow upon pieces of every-day life such exquisite stage illustrations.

BRIEF NOTES.

The assertion of a contemporary that the Lyceum Theatre is about to be closed is not founded on fact. Monday next Miss Fannie Foster and a dramatic company will play there, and on May 11 Miss Jane Coombs is to act in "The School for Scandal."....A concert tendered by the Church Music Association to the conductor of that body, Mr. Horsley, is to take place to-night at Steinway Hall. The *bénéficiaire's* cantata of "Comus" is to be recited.

MUSICAL.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Mme. di Murska having recovered from her indisposition, "Dinorah" was sung at the Academy last evening. The performance, although more effective than Friday's, presented no marked traits of difference. Mme. di Murska's admirable bravura singing was as striking as ever, but the work of her associates was more conspicuous for its quantity than for its quality. The lady sings but twice more: to-morrow, when "Il Flauto Magico" is to be given, and Saturday afternoon, when "Linda" will be the opera.

SIGNOR CAMPANINI'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Strakosch's season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music will be entered upon Monday, and on Tuesday a representation of uncommon attractiveness will be given for the benefit of Signor Italo Campanini. Signor Campanini can appeal to the public not only as an artist of the very first order, but also as one of the most industrious members of Mr. Strakosch's company. We trust that the claims he puts forth in his dual capacity will not be disregarded: the few readers who may be ignorant of his rank and efforts need but glance at the programme of the affair to become interested in it at once. Mme. Nilsson will sing in the fourth act of "Gli Ugonotti;" Mme. Lucca will sing in the fourth act of "La Favorita;" and Mlle. Torriani is to appear in the second act of "Rigoletto," and in the fourth of "La Favorita." Miss Cary and Signori Nannetti, Scolara and Del Puente are of course to co-operate in the entertainment. We hope it will be successful at all points.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Prof. Alpheus Crosby, now of Salem, Mass., is seriously ill.

Louis Riel is said to have been in Ogdensburg on Saturday last.

Robert Toombs says he does not wish to go to Congress again, even if the opportunity is given him.

The Republicans of Oregon have nominated Richard Williams, of Salem, for Congress, and Judge T. C. Tolman for Governor.

It is said in Boston that Mr. George William Curtis has been invited to deliver a eulogy on Charles Sumner before the Massachusetts Legislature in May.

A Boston school boy, who was directed to write a composition on riches, handed in this: "Soonasever i git verry writch in deed golly won't i act Jenny Russ."

John G. Thompson, the chief Democratic "manager" of Ohio, has been made State Railroad Commissioner, the recent incumbent having been removed to make way for him.

The Boston *Transcript* publishes a report that the late Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Col. Frederick W. Lincoln, of Canton, Mass., left a bequest of $200,000 to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Clark, of South Deerfield, Mass., celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding on Monday evening. The company included three other persons who were present at the wedding sixty years ago.

The Savannah (Ga.) *News and Advertiser* confounds Congressman John M. S. Williams, of Massachusetts, with Attorney General George H. Williams, and, after the Democratic manner, attempts to make a point against the Administration out of his indorsement of Judge Hoar's position respecting the Civil Rights bill:

The Reese River *Reveille* admits that the fearful story it related a few days ago of a husband murdering his wife, two children, and an alleged seducer, in Smoky Valley, Nev., and dying himself of the wounds he received, was a lie of April hoax. Some people apparently think such things jokes.

The telegraphic account gave a very wrong impression concerning the arrest of Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, on the charge of promoting a lottery. That paper explains the whole matter thus: "The real charge against Mr. Halstead, by those who had the feebleness to put up this poor little job on him, is that he has not promoted lotteries, but, on the contrary, quite the reverse. An advertisement that is construed to be a lottery announcement appeared in the *Commercial* a fortnight ago. It was ordered into our columns twenty-three times. After its first publication its character was noticed, and it was returned to the agent who forwarded it, with the observation that we refused such matter. That is the whole case."

A STRAW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At the Hudson River Railroad station, Hastings, I this morning asked the newsboy as to his daily sales of New-York papers. His reply was, "I sell twenty-seven copies NEW-YORK TIMES and twelve copies New-York *Tribune*."

JAS. B. BROWN.

TUESDAY, April 14, 1874.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.—John Irgang, an employe in a hat factory, shot William Wilkenson, colored, it is supposed fatally, to-day. After the shooting Irgang threw the pistol into a furnace, but it was secured. He is believed to be insane.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

MR. SAWYER AGAIN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

CONTRADICTION OF THE MATERIAL PARTS OF MR. BANFIELD'S TESTIMONY—EFFORTS OF THE CONTRACTORS TO MAKE COLLECTIONS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Assistant Secretary Sawyer was before the Ways and Means Committee to-day by his own request. Referring to the testimony of Mr. Banfield, he flatly contradicted the material part of it, which related to himself. His purpose in appearing to-day seems to have been to take himself out of any responsibility for the Sanborn business more completely, if possible, than he had done by his previous statements. He was subjected to a very severe and pungent series of questions by some members of the committee, and the language which he used about the "mania" to prevent the Government from collecting taxes, correspond so closely with the words used by Gen. Butler on the floor of the House, and an article in a Washington paper that Beck and Foster were diverted from the principal purpose of their examination to an attempt to discover whether that sheet is really an organ, and whether Mr. Sawyer's words were simply a repetition of what the paper in question had printed and Butler had spoken in the House on his account. Mr. Sawyer disclaimed making use of either of the two functionaries as organs of his utterances.

Mr. Leipold, chief of a division in the Secretary's office, was on the stand for a few minutes, and demonstrated to the committee clearly enough that the withholding of any papers in the Sanborn case was not intentional. Mr. Leipold exhibited thorough knowledge and comprehension of those matters falling within his own line of duty.

Supervisor Totten, of Philadelphia, made a remarkable statement of the attempts of the contractors to secure taxes in that city, which were matters of record, which attempts were frustrated by being brought to his attention and the discovery that they were matters of record. Mr. Kelsey undertook to effect his purpose by frightening Mr. Totten with threats of report and dismissal, which, however, had no effect.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Assistant Secretary Sawyer, of the Treasury Department, appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. His attention having been called to the statement last made by Mr. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, to the committee, he had sought this opportunity to make a few comments upon that statement. Mr. Banfield, he said, testified as follows:

"I will say further that I never have prepared any paper, be it a contract, or be it a letter, involving the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, except by his direction, either written or verbal, or by the direction of his assistant. In is impossible that I should do so in the nature and course of the business, unless it can be shown that I am a usurper of the powers of the department, which I think that I am not. Every one of these letters have been prepared in that way, and, of course, I have from time to time prepared a great many letters that bear the signature of the Secretary. That is inevitable in the course of business there; but I never know what letter he wants written until he tells me what he wants, and I then prepare as best I can to meet his views."

Assistant Secretary Sawyer, after further quoting from Mr. Banfield's testimony, said: In the first place Mr. Banfield had not read my testimony as it was given or he would not have made the statement in the way in which he has. I did not say that in the Summer I had any conversation with him about a letter to Dr. Presbery. I do not remember having had any conversation with Mr. Banfield or Dr. Presbery about such a letter in July, 1873. If it was called to my attention I certainly did not understand then, as I did on a later occasion, the relations, or rather want of relations, which Dr. Presbery had with the Government. There is nothing mandatory in the letter. It is simply a request, but yet it is a request which I should not have thought proper to make if it had been explained to me that Dr. Presbery was simply an agent of Mr. Sanborn, and not an agent of the Government. I am convinced, therefore, that if Mr. Banfield is right in saying that it was called to my attention, it must have been in a cursory manner, and that I signed the letter because it bore the check of the Solicitor whom I supposed to be possessed of a knowledge of facts which justified it. I did not know until a very recent period that Dr. Presbery was an agent of Mr. Sanborn, though I did know long since that he had been in the employ of the Government as a Supervisor of Internal Revenue.

In this connection, Mr. Sawyer called attention to the internal evidence that the letters of instruction to Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, given by Messrs. Boutwell and Richardson, and this one of July 21, 1873, signed by Mr. Sawyer, have a common origin. There was no question, whatever, that the letter of Oct. 15, 1873, purporting to be signed by Mr. Richardson, was written in the Solicitor's office, for it bore his check, and the letter of July 21, 1873, also bears his check. In further review of the evidence of Mr. Banfield, Mr. Sawyer said: I never gave an opinion, nor held an opinion, that the act of 1870 could fairly bear a construction which would authorize such a contract as Mr. Kelsey sought, and finally obtained, under the latter law. I never asked Mr. Banfield to give it a construction broad enough to cover it. The only foundation for such a statement on the part of Mr. Banfield is the fact that Mr. Kelsey made a suggestion that a reading of the act was possible by which such a construction could be given to it as to include cases not in the States lately in insurrection. I am not prepared to state that I did not say there ought to be a law under which taxes not accessible by the ordinary means of collection could be reached when withheld by powerful corporations from the Government.

Mr. Sawyer further quoted and commented on the testimony of Mr. Banfield, refuting the positions of the Solicitor. He said the general tendency and effect of the Solicitor's recent statements before the committee are to convey the impression that the duties of the Solicitor in reference to these contracts were scarcely more than clerical; that everything that was done by the Solicitor was directed from the Secretary's office, and that very little was left to the judgment, discretion, or direction of the Solicitor. Now, if this be the view held in the Solicitor's office, it differs entirely from the view held in the Secretary's office. In the office of the Secretary it is understood, and admitted, that the question whether a contract shall be made with any individual under this law is one which the Secretary alone can decide, and it is altogether probable that the Solicitor would consult, and has consulted, with the Secretary as to general terms of the contracts. But it is also understood that when that question is decided, the making of the contract, the carrying on of all correspondence in reference to it, and the modes of doing business under it, with the exception of the receipts of the money arising from the collections, are committed to the Solicitor as an agent of the Secretary for this purpose. In the case of these contracts, to the Solicitor has been committed the drawing of the contracts and the general management of the work done under them, and whatever he has done has been supposed, in the Secretary's office, to be done not blindly and in a perfunctory manner, but intelligently, with his eyes open to the responsibilities the Secretary would assume by the adoption of his acts; and "I judge," Mr. Sawyer added, "from the character of Mr. Banfield's first statement before the committee that the Solicitor in his acts concurred with the view which I say is held in the Secretary's office."

During the examination which followed, Mr. Sawyer, in response to a question, said the compensation to Sanborn and others was too liberal, when Mr. Niolack, of the committee, remarked that the whole amount of money collected under the special or extraordinary contracts did not compensate for the scandal which had thereby been brought on the Government, the character of which should not depend on money alone.

Mr. Leopold, of the Treasury Department, made a statement giving his recollection of the circumstances under which copies of two letters addressed to Supervisors and Collectors of Internal Revenue, dated Feb. 3, 1873, and Oct. 15, 1873, signed by Messrs. Boutwell and Richardson respectively, printed on page 40, part 2, Executive Document No. 132, were omitted from the first lot of papers transmitted to the House of Representatives.

Supervisor Fulton, for the District of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New-Jersey, and District of Columbia, made a statement showing that Kelsey, Clarke, and others had called at his office showing the authority of the Treasury for their collection of legacy and succession taxes. The statement further showed that Mr. Fulton was at that time properly discharging the functions of his office, all the cases presented by the special agents being of record in his office.

INSPECTION AND RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The annual full dress inspection and parade, promenade concert and *soirée dansante* of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., took place last night, at the armory of the regiment, on Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. The attendance of visitors was very large, and the utmost interest was evinced in the performances of the members of the regiment. About 580 men mustered for inspection under Col. Josiah Porter. Inspector General Morris, of Gov. Dix's staff, who inspected the regiment, was accompanied by the members of his staff. Among the other military visitors present were Gen. Shaler and staff, and Gen. Dakin, of Brooklyn, and his staff. The regiment performed the usual evolutions admirably, and, in addition, went through several movements in the new military tactics in a manner which elicited the applause of the visitors. During the inspection and parade Gilmore's Regimental Band performed a choice selection of military music. At the close of the parade the reception of visitors took place, and was followed by a promenade concert, which was participated in by a throng of fashionably-dressed promenaders. The following programme was performed: Overture, "Fra Diavolo;" operatic selection, "Reminiscences;" solo for cornet, "Leviathan Polka;" selection, "La Fille De Madame Angot." Dancing was commenced at 10 o'clock, and continued until midnight. The dancing programme was short, but well selected. The proceedings were characterized by an entire absence of formality, and the company present appeared to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

MARINE CASUALTY.

A CUNARDER IN A HURRICANE—AN OFFICER AND A SEAMAN LOST.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—The Cunard steam-ship Atlas, which sailed from Boston April 4, arrived here at an early hour this morning. She experienced a hurricane on Sunday and Monday last, and was hove to sixteen hours. One of her officers and a seaman were washed overboard.

THE FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

MANY OF THE SURVIVORS BADLY INJURED—THE DEAD.

LONDON, April 16—5:30 A. M.—Of the men taken alive from the Dunkinfield Mine twenty are badly injured. Many of the bodies of the dead which have been recovered are so badly mutilated as to be unrecognizable.

ITALY.

THE NEW-YORK WORLD AND THE SCULPTOR STORY.

ROME, April 15.—A paper refuting the charges made by a correspondent of the New-York *World* against Mr. Story, the sculptor, is published. It is signed by eight foreign residents of Rome.

EXCISE.

MEETING OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS OF VARIOUS CITIES IN SYRACUSE—PROSECUTION FOR CIVIL PENALTIES.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 15.—In response to a call, a meeting of the Excise Commissioners of the cities of this State was held at Vanderbilt House, in this city, to-day. About a dozen cities were represented, the full Board of New-York City being present. D. D. T. Marshal, of New-York, was chosen President, and M. H. Northrup, of Syracuse, Secretary. The object of the meeting was to harmonize action, and particularly the mooted interpretations of the Excise laws. The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Voorhees, of New-York, was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By recent judicial decisions of the courts of this State, Boards of Excise in cities have, by virtue of an enactment of the State Legislature of 1873, been deprived of the power to prosecute for the civil penalties imposed by the Excise laws for violation thereof; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the attention of the members of the Legislature of this State, now in session, be called to the above-recited facts, that they may make such provision in relation thereto as may seem to them judicious and called for by the exigencies of the case.

The conference also unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature to take some action looking to the proper codification, at the earliest day possible, of all existing Excise laws, that the powers and duties of Excise Boards may be more clearly defined. During the session a committee from the Syracuse Ladies' Temperance Union was announced with a memorial to the conference against granting any licenses. After the transaction of considerable other business, and after appointing a committee with power to call future conferences, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

VESSEL-OWNERS' CONVENTION.

THE MEETING AT DETROIT—ALL THE LAKE PORTS REPRESENTED.

DETROIT, Mich., April 15.—The Convention of Vessel-owners of the North-west and the Great Lakes met here this morning. Nearly all the principal lake ports were represented, about 150 delegates being present. William M. Egan, of Chicago, was elected President and made a short address, showing the magnitude of the lake commerce. A number of Vice Presidents were elected, consisting of one member from each place represented. A committee was appointed to submit a plan for the perfection of the organization of an association. While the committee were consulting, Mr. Whiting, of Detroit, read newspaper extracts relative to bridging the Detroit River, especially alluding to the report of the Select Committee of Congress on Transportation Routes to the Sea. The Committee on Organization reported that this convention be considered the permanent organization of the North-western Association of Vessel-owners, and that the President appoint a committee of three on constitution and by-laws. The report was adopted, and the following committee appointed: Messrs. J. M. Ballentine, J. T. Whiting, and J. Nicholson. The following committee was appointed to present to the association for its consideration resolutions on the subject of bridging the river: Messrs. Ballentine, of Detroit; Evans, of Buffalo; Winslow, of Cleveland; and Stiles, of Chicago.

The convention then adjourned to 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. J. N. Stiles, of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following:

Resolved, That this association earnestly protests against the passing of any law that will permit the construction of any bridge or bridges over the Detroit or St. Clair Rivers.

Resolved, That this association recognizes the necessity of some provision for a more speedy transfer of freight and passengers from the Canadian to the American shores, and that we heartily indorse the recommendation made by the Board of Government Engineers favoring the construction of a tunnel under the river at Detroit as the best and fairest mode of settling the difficulty.

Mr. Stiles addressed the convention at length. He said a bridge at Detroit means as many other bridges elsewhere across the river as the future interests of the railroads require. It means a slight interference with the vessel interest now, more serious hereafter, and ending in the practical destruction of that interest. A tunnel is entirely feasible, and should be constructed. This would not conflict with any other interest.

Theodore Romeyn, of Detroit, said that the question of bridging the river was a national, not a local one, and must be looked at in that light. Over ten million tons of freight are carried through the river in a year, ten times the amount carried into New-York by all the railroads centering there. In corn, oats, wheat, and flour, not one-eighth as much is carried by the road that wants this bridge as by vessels. The only way to prevent extortion by railway lines is to keep unobstructed the navigation of the great lakes.

Mr. Romeyn argued there was no great pressing necessity for better facilities to cross the river at present. The principal object in obtaining a bridge is to give prestige to the railroads.

Col. Bayliss, of Michigan, spoke in the interest of the Grangers and strongly in opposition to the bridge.

Mr. Livingstone, of Detroit, defended the vessel-owners from the charges previously made, that their interests leave no trace of their industry. He quoted from a communication of the President of the Michigan Central Railroad, in 1870, to the Common Council, asking for an ordinance to construct a tunnel; that the bridge was not desirable and that it would be a great injury and impediment to navigation. In answer to the claim that the tunnel is impracticable, Mr. Livingstone said he would soon be able to show by the best engineering talent in the country that the tunnel was not only possible but could be built for a moderate amount.

Mr. Rich, a civil engineer from New-York, explained to the convention his plan for a tubular tunnel, saving time, expense and uncertainty. Mr. Rich said that responsible men stood ready to build the tunnel in less than two years, at an expense not exceeding $4,000,000.

The resolutions were then adopted, and the convention adjourned.

INDICTMENT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.

EXETER, N. H., April 15.—The Grand Jury have found an indictment against the Eastern Railroad Company for causing the death of Jos. D. Pillow, at Portsmouth.

ARKANSAS.

GOV. BAXTER OUSTED BY THE CONTESTANT, BROOKS.

BROOKS IN POSSESSION OF THE STATE-HOUSE—DISPATCH OF GOV. BAXTER TO THE PRESIDENT — SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—The Circuit Court to-day rendered a judgment of ouster against Gov. Baxter. On rendition of the judgment Brooks qualified and took possession of the office, Baxter retiring. Baxter and his friends are at the Anthony House, telegraphing to the country for the purpose of getting aid to take possession of the office by force. The friends of each are considerably excited, and bloodshed is imminent. If the Federal Government does not interfere and send troops, the people will doubtless sustain Brooks.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.—Joseph Brooks, who claims to have been elected Governor in 1872, took the oath of office about 11 o'clock this morning, before Chief Justice McClure, and within five minutes from that time took forcible possession of the Governor's office and ejected Gov. Baxter by force.

About one year ago Brooks commenced suit in the Circuit Court of Pulaski County for the office of Governor, and about the same time the Attorney General commenced suit against Gov. Baxter by *quo warranto* in the Supreme Court. The latter court rendered a decision that the courts of the State had no power over a contested election for the office of Governor, and it was generally regarded that the matter was settled so far as the courts were concerned.

The Legislature in 1873 opened the returns and declared that Mr. Baxter was elected. Nothing more was thought of the matter particularly until a few days ago, when the attorneys of Gov. Baxter desired that the case in the Circuit Court be taken up on demurrer, with the object of disposing of the same. An understanding was then had that the demurrer should be submitted and argued next week. On Monday, during the absence of Judges English and Compton, the attorneys of Gov. Baxter, Mr. Whipple, the attorney of Brooks, arose and stated that it had been agreed between himself and the counsel of Gov. Baxter that a demurrer to the jurisdiction of the court should be submitted. This, although in the absence of Gov. Baxter's attorneys, was thought nothing of at the time. Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, when there were but few in the court-room and neither of the Governor's counsel present, Judge Whytock announced his decision, overruling the demurrer, and none of Baxter's counsel being present to answer, plead over or move for an appeal, a judgment of ouster was issued, a writ placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and in five minutes from that time an armed band, headed by Brooks, were in the Governor's office demanding possession. The Governor declined, whereupon forcible possession was taken, and guards placed at all the entrances to the office. In the meantime Gen. Cattorson, who claimed to act as Brooks' Adjutant General, broke in the door of the armory in the same building, and took possession of about one hundred stand of arms, Adjt. Gen. Strong, of Gov. Baxter's staff, refusing to give up the keys, although surrounded by armed men.

Gov. Baxter refused to be ejected except by force, when some of Brooks' men took hold of him and led him out. Since that time Brooks has had possession of the State House.

Gov. Baxter has established his head-quarters at St. John's College, and it is reported the State House will be taken possession of to-night.

The greatest excitement prevails throughout the city.

DISPATCH OF GOV. BAXTER TO PRESIDENT GRANT.

The following dispatch was sent by the Governor to the President:

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 15.

To the President of the United States:

I have been advised by public rumor that in the State Circuit for this county, in a long-pending case brought by Joseph Brooks for the office of Governor of this State, a demurrer to the complaint was overruled and an immediate judgment of "ouster" against me given. This was done in the absence of counsel for me, and without notice, and immediately thereafter the Circuit Judge adjourned his court. The claimant has taken possession of the State buildings, and ejected me by force. I propose to take measures immediately to resume possession of the State property, and to maintain my authority as rightful Governor of the State. Armed men, acting under this revolutionary movement, are now in charge of the Government Armory and Capitol buildings. I deem it my duty to communicate this state of affairs to the President. I trust the revolutionary acts may be settled without bloodshed, and respectfully ask the support of the General Government in my efforts to maintain the rightful Government of the State of Arkansas, and that the commander of the United States Arsenal at this post be directed to sustain me in that direction. I respectfully request a reply to this communication at an early moment.

(Signed,) ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas.

It is rumored that Baxter will declare martial law and make an onward movement on the State-house to-night or to-morrow. The general sentiment of the people is favorable to Baxter.

The United States Circuit Court is still in session here. Judge Dillon to-day announced that he expected to leave here on Saturday, so as to be present at the opening of the United States Court at Jefferson City, Mo., which meets next Monday.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Marblehead, Mass., Tuesday night, burned the dwelling of John Stewart, a carpenter. His daughter, a promising girl, seventeen years of age, perished in the flames. The other members of the family narrowly escaped. The loss on the dwelling is $4,000.

A portion of the hardware manufactory of James O. Smith & Sons, in Middletown, Conn., was burned yesterday morning. Loss, $15,000. About sixty workmen are thrown out of employment.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the five-story building Nos. 84 and 86 Pearl street, occupied by Michael Colligan as a cotton warehouse. The fire had been burning for some time before it was discovered, for when the doors of the building were forced open by the firemen the flames had worked their way up through the hatchway to the upper floors of the structure, which are occupied by J. M. Nichols, wholesale tea dealer. Despite the utmost exertions of the firemen the flames swept through the upper floors and burned off a portion of the roof. Before they could be extinguished considerable damage had been sustained. The loss of Mr. Colligan is estimated at $2,000, and he is insured for $60,000, chiefly in out-of-town and foreign companies. Mr. Nichols' loss on stock of tea, etc., is estimated at $20,000, and is fully covered by insurance, principally in City companies. The building is damaged to the extent of $5,000.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 15.—The Industrial Congress in session here to-day discussed and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Industrial Congress of the United States, representing the producing classes, hereby issue this protest against the expansion of the currency issued by and through the manipulation of the national banking system, believing it to be the robber of labor and the sum of all villainies.

Resolved, That we demand the issue of a national circulating medium by the Government directly to the people, the same to be a legal tender for all debts, public or private, based on the faith and resources of the country, without the intervention of the so-called national banks.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the presiding officer of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 15.—Philip and Joseph Adams, sons of Joseph Adams, aged fifteen and thirteen years respectively, were drowned in Hermitage Pond, in this city, this afternoon. They procured an old zink and were using it for a boat, when it upset. The bodies were recovered late to-night by drawing the pond off.

A STEAM-BOAT CAPSIZED—THIRTEEN LABORERS DROWNED.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 15.—The river is five to seven inches above the high-water mark. The tow-boat Jay Richard was capsized twenty-five miles below this city, at noon to-day, by the Belle Chasse crevasse, and sunk in about eighty feet of water. The Captain, engineer, and one laborer swam ashore. Thirteen laborers—twelve colored and one white—were drowned. The survivors arrived here to-night by the Mary Ida.

THE SENATE CURRENCY BILL.

MEETING OF BANKERS LAST EVENING—PETITION AGAINST INFLATION TO BE PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT REQUESTING HIS VETO.

A meeting of the leading bankers, capitalists, and merchants of this City was held last evening at the residence of Cyrus W. Field, Gramercy Park, to consider what action should be taken to represent the feelings of the business men of New-York to the President regarding the Senate bill for the expansion of the currency. Among those present were Cyrus W. Field, E. S. Jaffray, George Opdyke, Ethan Allen, E. C. Cowdin, Isaac Sherman, E. J. Hanley, S. B. Chittenden, Rev. Leonard Bacon, H. M. Tabor, Wilson G. Hunt, Dr. Lindley, Marshall O. Roberts, Moses Taylor, August Belmont, Stuart Brown, Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, John Taylor Johnston, Wm. E. Dodge, George W. Lane, Theodore Roosevelt, Geo. Cabot Ward, Stanton Blake, and many others. Mr. Peter Cooper presided, and letters of apology were read from Wm. C. Bryant, Edward Atkinson of Boston, President Woolsey, A. T. Stewart, R. B. Minturn, William B. Astor, and others. The petition against the inflation of the currency which has been circulated for signatures during the past few days, and which is printed in another column of THE TIMES, was read, after which the following resolutions were proposed and adopted:

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to take charge of and present the foregoing petition to the President, bearing the signatures of all the 2,500 leading bankers and business firms of the City of New-York, asking him to interpose his veto to prevent the enactment of the Senate Currency bill which had recently passed both Houses of Congress, or any other bill having in view the increase of inconvertible currency.

*Res

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, April 15, the following business pertaining to real estate was transacted: D. M. Seaman sold by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John H. Platt, Esq., Receiver, five lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Tenth avenue, 49.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, for an aggregate of $8,150, B. P. Fairchild and R. C. Thornell being the purchasers. R. V. Harnett sold, under the direction of John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, the three-story and extension high-stoop brick mansion and lot, 20.6 by 81.4 by 25.8 by 97.8, on the north side of Thirteenth street, 327.6 feet west of Sixth avenue, to C. M. Martin, for $16,000. Also, sold by order of John H. Bird, administrator of S. L. Duryee, deceased, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 22.6 by 100.5, No. 240 West Fifty-first street, to E. Lippman, for $23,450. Dingee & Porter sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of John B. Haskin, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 17.10 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 296.6 feet west of Avenue A, to Julius Hotchkiss, for $7,000. E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered the premises known as No. 185 Chatham street, running through to New Bowery. The property was withdrawn from sale on a bid of $57,000. The executor's sale of the leasehold premises, No. 29 Barclay street and No. 45 Warren street, was adjourned to Wednesday, April 22. James M. Miller adjourned the foreclosure sale of dwelling and twenty acres of land located at Irvington, Westchester County, to Wednesday, April 22, and also adjourned the auction sale of property on Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, 325 feet west of Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, indefinitely. A. H. Muller & Son adjourned the foreclosure sale of the three houses and lots on Crosby street, east side, 42 feet south of Spring street, to Wednesday, April 29.

Jacob Cole, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, sold by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, fifty lots on the north side of Fulton street, between Tompkins and Throop avenues, running through to Decatur street, for an aggregate of $116,450. The details will be found tabulated below.

The same auctioneer sold two lots on the south side of Pacific street, 140 feet east of New-York avenue, to P. O. Donald, for $1,700 each; also, one lot adjoining to W. E. Buck for $1,450. Also, sold by order of the court, in foreclosure, two lots and house on the north side of Bergen street, 150 feet east of Boerum street, to John Valentine Lynn for $5,500. Also, the plot of land, 65 by 131, on the north side of Baltic street, 250 feet east of Classon avenue, to W. Fletcher for $4,030. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold by public auction at the Auction Exchange, Brooklyn, on Tuesday last, 106 lots of land situate in the Eighteenth Ward of Brooklyn, for an average of $225 each. The details will be found tabulated below.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions proposed for to-day, Thursday, April 16, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale, by order of R. A. Witthaus, Esq., of twenty-eight very valuable lots, viz.: four lots on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of Sixty-ninth street, running from 100 to 161.8 feet in depth; four lots on Sixty-ninth street, in rear of above; eight full lots, Tenth avenue, east side, comprising the block-front between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, and twelve full lots, six each on Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, in rear of above. This auction is one of special importance, and the result is waited for with interest by investors generally. The property is first class in every respect, and should sell well. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 22 by 72, No. 112 Wall street, east side, between South and Front streets.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, executor's sale of the following property: Premises No. 35 Murray street and No. 60 Church street, embracing a lot having a front of 25 feet on each street, forming an L, with a five-story and basement brick building covering same thereon. Premises No. 12 Union square, east side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, comprising a lot 24 by about 85, with a four-story brick building thereon. Also, executor's sale of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 20.10 by 50, with lot 70 feet deep, No. 622 Lexington avenue, west side, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 86.3 by 17.2 by 81.7, on West Thirty-second street, north side, 425 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, John J. Thomasson, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 100, on One Hundred and Forty-third street, north side, 156.6 feet east of Alexander avenue, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward.)

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. D. Stevenson, Esq., Referee, of four houses, with lots, each 17 by 100.5, Nos. 232, 234, 236, 238, and 240 West Fifty-first street, south side, 204 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 75.3, (rear irregular,) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 98.9 feet west of Broadway.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., at Rye, Westchester County, on the property, at 12 M., Supreme Court sale, S. S. Marshall, Esq., Referee, of 400 lots, located near railroad depot, known as the "Halstead Estate."

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on the north side of Hammond street, 65 feet west of Washington street.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15.

NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Seaman.

1 lot, 25x100, w. s. of 10th av., 49.11 ft. n. of 131st st.	$25,000
1 lot, 25x100, w. s. of 10th av., adjoining	1,650
1 lot, 25x100, w. s. of 10th av., adjoining	1,450
1 lot, 25x100, w. s. of 10th av., adjoining	1,200
1 lot, 25x100, w. s. of 10th av., adjoining	1,350
By R. V. Harnett.	
1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, 20.6x81.4x25.8x97.8, n. s. of 13th st., 327.6 ft. w. of 6th av.	$16,000
1 3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 22.6x100.5, No. 249 West 51st st., n. s., 122.6 ft. e. of 8th av.	23,450
By Dingee & Porter.	
1 3-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 17.10x100.11, n. s. of 121st st., 296.5 ft. w. of Avenue A	$7,000
BROOKLYN.	
By James Cole's Son.	
1 lot, 27.9x75x45.3x83.1, e. s. of Tompkins av., between Fulton and Decatur sts., running through	$8,000
1 lot, 22x50.2, adjoining, running through	2,100
1 lot, 22x55.1, adjoining, running through	2,500
1 lot, 22x60.1, adjoining, running through	2,600
1 lot, 22x65, adjoining, running through	2,600
1 lot, 22x70, adjoining, running through	2,600
1 lot, 22x75, adjoining, running through	2,600
3 lots, 66x80.10, adjoining, running through	8,700
2 lots, 44x89.9, adjoining, running through	7,600
3 lots, 66x90, adjoining, running through	12,200
1 lot, 22x118.10, adjoining, running through	4,400
1 lot, 22x123.8, adjoining, running through	4,500
2 lots, 44x152.8, adjoining, running through	8,800
5 lots, 165.5x90, on Fulton st., adjoining	23,500
6 lots, 120x62.8x132x93.6, on s. s. of Decatur st., in rear of above	5,950
2 lots, each 20x100, s. s. of Pacific st., 140 ft. e. of New-York av.	3,400
1 lot, 20x100, adjoining	1,450
1 house and 2 lots, 50x100, n. s. of Bergen st., 150 ft. e. of Bergen st.	5,500
1 plot, 65x131, n. s. of Baltic st., 250 ft. e. of Classon av.	4,030

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, April 14.

Riton st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Cortlandt av., 25x115, Morrisania	900
Prospect st., n. e. s., 800 ft. s. e. of Cortlandt av., 25x100, Morrisania	2,475
Wall st., s. w. corner Water st., 42.9x40	800
West 10th st., s. s., No. 200, 19.5x95	15,500
18th st., n. s., 161.2 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.10x92	16,000
32d st., n. s., 286 ft. w. of 7th av., 14x98.8	9,200
42d st., s. s., 800 ft. w. of 9th av., 19x100.5	15,000
45th st., s. s., 145.11 ft. e. of 4th av., runs e. 14.6 thence s. 4.10 thence w. 0.8 thence s. 95.7 thence w. 14.6 thence n. 95.7 thence e. 0.8 thence n. 4.10 to beginning; 45th st., s. s., 160.5 ft. e. of 4th av., runs e. 14.6 thence s. 4.10 thence w. 0.8 thence s. 95.7 thence w. 14.6 thence n. 95.7 thence e. 0.8 thence n. 4.10 ft.	31,000
Same property	31,000
49th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 25x73	29,000
50th st., n. s., 90.4 ft. e. of 6th av., 17.4x100.5	36,000
54th st., s. s., 157.1 ft. w. of 3d av., 37.9x100.5	31,000
56th st., n. s., 176.3 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x80	16,750
60th st., s. s., 123 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.2x100.5	6,600
105th st., s. s., 283.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 16.8x100.9	10,500
120th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d av., 19.5x100.11	13,000
127th st., s. s., 524.9 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.11x99.11	7,750
146th st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x99.11; 147th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x99.11	5,000
Same property	5,000
Washington av., n. w. s., lot No. 71, village Morrisania, about 75.7x150	10,017
2d av., w. s., 26 ft. n. of 85th st., 25.6x85	18,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Bowery, No. 51, 5 years, per year	$2,000
3d av., n. w. corner 74th st., store, &c., 3 years, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSES—ON WEST 82d st., near Boulevard; No. 308 West 58th st.; also, No. 207 West 46th st. Auction on Wednesday, April 22, by RICHARD V. HARNETT; and lot on 58th st., near circle, and 130th st. and 8th av. Bills at office No. 111 Broadway. Sale absolute.

FOR SALE, LOW—GENTEEL FURNISHED four-story English basement brick house, handsomely frescoed, with all modern improvements, in good order; if not sold in ten days will be rented to a responsible party. Inquire at the corner of No. 238 West 43d st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FOUR-STORY MEDIUM-sized residence on 49th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; college lease; price low. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 129 WEST 13TH st., near 6th av.; three-story brick house and extension; every way first-class. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE-STORY brown-stone house, No. 135 East 43d st., near Lexington av.; neat dwelling, in good order. COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall st.

AT HARLEM, NOS. 9 AND 11, ON 123D ST.—Two small brown-stone houses, 175 feet from Mount Morris Park. Can be seen from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Address C. B. LAWRENCE, No. 102 East 111th st., owner.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 22D ST., near 6th av., for sale; now occupied by the owner, and is in excellent order; three stories, with two-story extension; will be sold at a very low price, and on easy terms, with possession on or before the 1st of May. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$150,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS building, paying $18,000 now on an advancing lease; will pay $23,000 in three years; lease twelve years; $75,000 cash. Address Post Office Box No. 3,685.

BARGAIN.—BROADWAY STORE FOR SALE—NO. 768 Broadway, near A. T. Stewart's upper store.—Ground, Snug Harbor lease, twenty-one years to run; lot about 23x100 feet; possession May 1, 1874. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house, of full width and depth, with two-story extension, located on Madison av., near 37th st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR NOT, NO. 406 WEST 58th st., three story, brown stone; one block from the Central Park entrance; price, furnished, $22,000. JOHN W. STEVENS, On the premises, or No. 6 Pine st., 2 P. M.

A SPLENDID PLOT OF THIRTEEN FULL LOTS for sale on the west side, between 40th and 50th sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes, brewery, tenements, &c.; buildings and sheds go with the property. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, 68 Broadway.

FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NO. 26 West 49th st.; built in the best manner. MOSES B. MACLAY, No. 2 Nassau st., corner Wall.

TO RELIGIOUS AND OTHER SOCIETIES. —For sale or to lease near Union square, a plot with building thereon, about 80x120, very suitable for a church. Address OWNER, No. 72 Park place.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 263 AND 207 West 45th st.; price, $21,000; also, No. 247 West 44th st.; price, $15,500. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 126 West 53d st. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID TRANSIT.

MECHANICS' TRAINS.

What is needed by people of moderate means.—Fare only $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents. Whitestone, Long Island, on Whitestone Bay, the future centre of large shipping interests; only twenty-two minutes from Hunter's Point by excellent Flushing and Northside Railroad, (Miller's platforms, steam brakes, elastic wheels, heater, foot-warmer under each seat, safety switches;) forty-two trains daily, from 5:50 A. M. to 12:15 midnight; troubled less by ice or fog than horse cars are by snow; about an hour from the City Hall by James slip ferry, (double-decked boats;) less from up town by Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; nearer than Fort Washington or Elizabeth; only half as far as Mr. Stewart's "Garden City;" more convenient than Harlem or out in Brooklyn; as near to business as 70th st., and much pleasanter travel; schools, churches; values steadily increasing; good society; beautiful scenery; riding, boating, bathing; high ground; excellent water; many streets sewered, curbed, guttered; healthy; no more chills and fever than in New-York City; fare on mechanics' trains only $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents; the first railroad to supply quick transit; commutation by other trains, $55 per annum; village taxes limited by charter to one-half per cent. on valuation. No more riding on car straps nor living in crowded tenements. Call on JOHN J. GLEASON, room No. 12, sixth floor, (take elevator,) Bennett Building, No. 90 Nassau st., and get pass, and on SAMUEL DRAKE, Real Estate Office, near depot, Whitestone.

FOR SALE, LEASE, OR EXCHANGE for good income-paying property in the City of New-York, (first-class store or warehouse property preferred.)—The elegant country-seat of M. F. Cottinet at Dobbs' Ferry, located midway between Dobbs' Ferry, and Irvington Depot, and about two miles from either. The dwelling is very commodious, and contains every modern convenience and improvement, built after plans and superintendence of the French architect, Mr. Lienau; material, Caen light-drab stone, imported from France. The parlor floor is most conveniently divided, and has large drawing-room, boudoir, library, dining-room, billiard-room, picture-gallery, and unusually fine conservatory, large butler's pantry, and inclosed piazza connecting conservatory with most of the entire floor; second and third story bedrooms equally convenient and numerous. Water supplied to the entire house from high level, supplying, also, the out-buildings, (stable, coach-house, greenhouse, grape-house, lawn, ravines, and fountains.) The lawn is, probably, unsurpassed anywhere; roads macadamized, inclosed and overshadowed by trees of great variety, fully grown. Mansion fronts on the Hudson, and grounds (about thirty-five acres) have lengthy water-front and riparian rights. For price, terms, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

$200 CASH AND BALANCE IN THREE years, for the most desirable building lots in the charming village of Flushing; ten churches; excellent public and private schools, academies and seminaries; public library, streets sewered, sidewalks paved, lighted with gas, and water in pipes now being introduced; population 8,000; only twenty-two minutes from 34th st., New York, and forty-five minutes from City Hall by James Slip Ferry; shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks and graded streets, without extra charge to purchasers. Persons of moderate means may pay by $10 monthly installments. Free excursions daily at 9:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M., from store, No. 439 3d av. Maps free; ladies shown every courtesy. Call upon or address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Real Estate Headquarters, No. 439 3d av., New York, (office opposite Main Street Depot, Flushing.)

THE PLACE FOR A HOME IS AT

RUTHERFORD PARK, N.J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, No. 286 Greenwich st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, at Summit, N. J.—Sixty-five minutes from Barclay Street Ferry, a large mansion, situated on an eminence commanding an extended prospect, and five minutes' walk from depot; grounds about eleven acres, and tastefully laid out; lawns, drives, shade and fruit-trees, &c.; good stables and out-houses, including ice-house; house contains twenty-five rooms, including billiard-room and two bath-rooms; hot and cold water, gas-pipes, &c. Apply to the owner, at the office of EMOTT, HAMMOND & STICKNEY, No. 20 Nassau st., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE A TRUST—FIFTY-SIX lots in village of Belmont, (Twenty-fourth Ward,) seven minutes' walk from Fordham Depot, and three minutes from horse cars.

Two lots on Washington avenue, five minutes' walk from Central Morrisania Depot, (Twenty-fourth Ward.)

ALSO,

Ten lots, well located, at Mount Vernon.

One hundred lots at Washingtonville, near Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. Will be sold very low and on easy terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., E. R. R.—AN ELEGANT house, finished in the most modern style, with three acres of land or thirty-six lots, and a few minutes' walk from depot; large hall, parlors, dining-room, and library finished in hard-wood; hot and cold water, bath-room, gas-fixtures, &c.; large stable and carriage-house; fine garden. This property is for sale or to let; the house is nearly new; is now being painted and put in the best order for tenant. Ridgewood is noted for its healthy climate, good society, and is convenient to the City. Apply to DEMAREST & WHITLOCK, No. $1\frac{1}{2}$ Park place, City.

SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE AT THE WEST END OF LONG BRANCH FOR SALE, ADJOINING PRESIDENT GRANT'S ON THE SOUTH.

Extra large and fine sea lot; large house, containing eighteen rooms, water, bath-room, laundry, &c.; furnished; large stable.

Price low to a prompt buyer.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY known as Washington's Head-quarters, at Tappantown, on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey; five minutes' walk from depot; ground about three acres; plenty fruit and shade; a beautiful spring brook runs through the grounds; old-fashioned house, containing thirteen rooms; a good carriage-house and stables; would make a splendid hotel and boarding-house; sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three or more years. Apply to W. ROGERS, 102 Duane st., City.

AT COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., ON OTSEGO LAKE, scene of Cooper's "Leatherstocking" tales, (four hours west of Albany,) an elegant mansion, with lake front; picturesque sites near village on lake and Susquehanna River, at $200 per acre and upward; three fine dwellings, $2,500 to $6,000, and handsome furnished cottage, (convenient for boarding at Cooper House in Summer,) for sale or rent; several much below cost. Descriptions, and of Cooperstown, furnished by H. B. WALKER, Cooperstown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEAT STONE COTtage; eight rooms, four acres of land, and out-buildings; within three-quarters of a mile of Bronxville and Tuckahoe Stations, on the Harlem Railroad, twelve miles from Grand Central Depot; house well built, on high ground, and front on Boulevard; a rare opportunity to obtain a country seat at a very low price. Price, $6,000; rent, $300. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN.—THE RESIdence of the late Robert Mead; near three churches; over two acres in lawn and garden; house has seventeen rooms, (bath-room, &c.;) location one of the finest in Greenwich, overlooking the sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOUSES ON STATEN Island, within ten minutes' walk of Quarantine landing; desirably located, and with modern improvements; rent from $250 to $550. Inquire of CHAS. P. PERSUHN, No. 32 Broadway.

AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—ONE hour from this City; handsomely furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let, with immediate possession at low prices. Full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

HUDSON RIVER REAL ESTATE.—PARTIES desiring to purchase or hire real estate on the banks of the Hudson will find full particulars as to location and prices by applying to S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEWARK, N. J.—Murray st., near South Broad; lot 25x100; well and cistern; house and extension; both two and one-half stories; gas, &c.; terms easy; price $6,250. GEO. W. DAVIS, No. 31 Warren st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—A cottage house on South Main st., opposite Military common; lot 44x150; rent, $500 per year. Address C. N. ENSLIN, Box No. 143, Post Office, Orange, N. J.; or call at No. 163 Main st.

FOR REAL BARGAINS IN THREE FINE RESIdences in and near Plainfield, inquire of KELLY BROTHERS, No. 205 Broadway, or owner, Box No. 745 Plainfield.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE SEA-SIDE COTTAGE AT Long Branch, new house, fine neighborhood, free from incumbrance, for 120x450, for a Harlem house. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat, about two miles west of Hempstead village, and one mile from (Stewart's) Garden City, on the Jamaica and Hempstead Plank Road, consisting of thirty acres of choice land under cultivation; first-class dwelling, 38 by 40, with two-story extension, in all fifteen rooms, in complete order; lawns, shrubbery, and fruit-trees; a good barn, carriage-house with rooms, ice-house, wash-house, hennery, &c. The South Side, Central, and Long Island Railroad Depots of easy access. Location entirely healthy. The property is first class in all respects, and will be exchanged for desirable Brooklyn or New-York property. For particulars and photograph of dwelling, call on V. ALDRIDGE, No. 20 Court st., Brooklyn.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—THE HOMEstead of the late Peter R. Stelle, two miles from the depot, at New-Brunswick, N. J., containing 140 acres, eight of which are woodland, suitable for dairy or stock purposes; in high state of cultivation, large barns and outbuildings, well watered, splendid orchards of apples and pears, abundance of small fruits; convenient dwelling, twelve rooms; tenant house, nearly new; may be divided in two or more farms; beautiful building sites, mountain and river view; near good schools, &c. For photographic views and particulars inquire of D. C. HAYS, No. 40 Broad st., New-York, or A. F. PREVOST, New-Brunswick, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AT NYACK, TO CLOSE OUT an estate, four acres of land with house; 240 feet river front. Inquire of D. J. BLAUVELT, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE

OF

EIGHT VERY VALUABLE LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD AND SIXTY-NINTH ST.,

AND

TWENTY VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AV., 76TH AND 77TH STS.,

BY ORDER OF R. A. WITTHAUS, ESQ.,

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described real estate viz.:

GRAND BOULEVARD.

The four EXTRA-SIZED lots on the south-east corner of Grand Boulevard and 69th st., and also the four full-sized lots on south side of 69th st., in the rear of the Grand Boulevard lots.

10TH AV.

Eight lots, comprising the entire easterly front on 10th av., between 76th and 77th sts.

76TH AND 77TH STS.

Six lots on the north side of 76th st., and 6 lots on the south side of 77th st., in the rear of the 10th av. lots, and near

THE CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 7 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ESTATE OF DR. VALENTINE MOTT.

REFEREES' AND EXECUTORS' SALE OF

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LOTS, GORES, AND WATER FRONTS AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, on THURSDAY, the 30th of April, at 12 o'clock, the following valuable property, the estate of the late Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, viz.:

RIVERSIDE BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE PARK—Nineteen lots on Boulevard, fronting Riverside Park, between 93d and 96th sts., including five corner lots on 94th, 95th, and 96th sts., and mansion on 94th st.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Thirty-one lots on both sides of 94th st., between the Riverside Boulevard and 11th or West End av.

NINETY-FIFTH STREET—Thirty-five lots on both sides of 95th st., between said Boulevard and avenue.

NINETY-SIXTH STREET—Thirteen lots on the south side of 95th st., (which is 100 feet wide,) between said avenue and Boulevard.

ELEVENTH OR WEST END AVENUE—Twenty-two lots and gores on both sides of West End av., including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 93d st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

NINETY-FOURTH STREET—Ten lots and gores on both sides of 94th st., between West End and Grand Broadway Boulevards.

GRAND BROADWAY BOULEVARD—Twenty-three lots and gores on both sides of Grand Broadway Boulevard, including the corners of 93d and 94th sts.

NINETY-THIRD AND NINETY-FOURTH STREETS—Four lots and gores on said streets, between Grand Broadway Boulevard and Old Bloomingdale Road.

On the above lots are various buildings, comprising dwelling-house, cottage, barns, greenhouses, &c., &c.

WATER-FRONTS—Nineteen water-fronts on the 12th av., Hudson River, in front of the Riverside Park, and between 93d and 96th sts. The water grant was made to Dr. Mott by the City of New-York in 1852. The usual executors' and Referees' deed will be given, and SEVENTY PER CENT. OF THE PURCHASE MONEY can remain on mortgage at seven per cent. for a term of years.

THE SALE IS PEREMPTORY,

and made by virtue of a judgment of the Supreme Court, directing the same through its Referees, and by the executors as such under the last will of the late Valentine Mott.

HENRY A. MOTT, } Executors and
JOHN CHETWOOD, } Referees.
JAS. McQUADE, Referee.

T. WILBUR BURD, Attorney for plaintiff.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.; also, at office of the estate, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 82; of JOHN CHETWOOD, No. 74 Broadway, and of JAMES McQUADE, No. 52 Broad st.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, (Office No. 21 Park row.)

MONDAY, APRIL 20,

at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, POSITIVE EXECUTOR'S SALE, by order of the Surrogate, to close estate of HERVEY G. LAW, deceased.

Splendid business property on Fulton and Water sts. No. 25 Fulton st., north-west corner of Water st., substantial five-story brick building, with cellar, now occupied as a stationery store.

No. 206 Water st., rear of above, five-story brick building, now used as a stove and furnace store.

ALSO, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, TO CLOSE ESTATE OF GEFFERT WETJEN, DECEASED, SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY, corner of Canal and Elizabeth sts.,

Nos. 164, 166, and 168 Canal st., Nos. 27 and 29 Elizabeth st., plot of ground, 46x50, all built upon with brick and frame buildings, well rented, and must be sold.

Also, at same time and place,

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS NEAR THE OCEAN, ON CARROL PLACE, AT BATH, LONG ISLAND, by order of CARL L. RECKNAGEL, Esq., FINE DWELLING, FOURTEEN ROOMS, perfect order; carriage-house and stable; eight lots of land; excellent neighborhood, adjoining residences of Barney Williams and others.

Terms liberal; maps and particulars of all above property at auctioneer's office.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22,

at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn, SPLENDID IMPROVED PROPERTY, ON BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG, to close estate of HERVEY G. LAW, deceased.

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, large four-story and cellar building, now used as a factory.

No. 393 Broadway, three-story brick store and cellar.

No. 414 South 5th st., vacant lot.

Middleton st., north-west side, rear of base-ball grounds and 100 feet south-west of Harrison av., five lots.

Maps and particulars of auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

REFEREE'S SALE AT AUCTION.

CHARLES H. MEEKER, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, April 17, at 12 M., at the York House in the village of Nyack,

The magnificent property lately owned and occupied by James S. Aspinwall, Esq., situate at the north-west corner of Franklin st. and Sickles av.

The house is of stone, three stories in height, and elegantly finished throughout in hard wood. The grounds (about three acres) are handsomely laid out in garden and lawn, with fruit, shade, and ornamental trees.

Suitable in every respect for a first-class country residence.

Seventy-five per cent. of purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

For particulars inquire of

CHAS. MORAN, Esq., No. 68 William st., New-York, or PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, No. 45 William st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF NO. 15 ST. MARK'S PLACE, BEING THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE JAS. I. VAN ALEN.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 23, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

ST. MARK'S PLACE—The three-story attic basement and sub-cellar brick dwelling and lot, known as No. 15 St. Mark's place, north side, near 3d av.; house is 26x55 feet, contains hot and cold water, bath-room, water-closet, furnace, and range; lot, 26x112.11 feet. Possession May 1, 1874.

For maps and full particulars apply to the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable improved property:

No. 35 MURRAY STREET, running through to No. 60 Church st., forming an L.—Lot and superior five-story store, with basement and subcellar, covering the entire lot.

No. 12 UNION SQUARE, between 14th and 15th sts.—Lot and good four-story brick building, with basement and cellar. For maps and particulars, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Pine st., or of Ira O. Miller, No. 160 Fulton st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway;

LEXINGTON AVENUE—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 622 Lexington av., west side, between 53d and 54th sts.; size, 20.10x50; lot, 70 feet. All modern improvements, and in fine order in every respect. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 35 Pine st. ARTHUR B. ROSS, Executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, AT EXCHANGE SALES-room, No. 111 Broadway, four-story brick house, No. 27 Cherry st., near Roosevelt, with brick house in rear. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON FRIDAY, April 17, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Henry Naylor, Esq.:

ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET—South side, 202.9 feet west of 1st av., nine lots, with frame building thereon.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, OR for the Summer, on ridge overlooking Harlem River and Valley, opposite 200th st., within twenty-five minutes of Grand Central Depot, or three-quarters of an hour's drive from Central Park entrance, a large and commodious brick house, built in the best manner; gas and water throughout; billiard-room, greenhouse, gate-house, stable for six horses and two cows; ample room for carriages; in all respects a first-class residence, and admirably suited for a gentleman of taste and refinement. The grounds are nine acres in extent, with fine lawn, garden, &c. The house is very handsomely furnished, and will be rented fully furnished, with linen, glass, china, pictures, and books, if desired. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, THE country seat of N. P. Bailey, on Fordham Heights, for the past eight years occupied by Wm. C. Wetmore, Esq. The grounds are extensive, and command beautiful views of the Harlem and North Rivers. A large mansion with all the modern conveniences, including water and gas; gate-house, stable, and carriage-house, green-house and grapery, large garden well stocked with all varieties of fruits. One mile from Fordham Depot on Harlem Railroad, half a mile from King's Bridge Depot on Hudson River Railroad, and half a mile from steam boat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND.—TO LET—ON REAsonable terms to a good tenant, a commodious country residence beautifully situated on Roslyn Bay, the lawn sloping to the water with large old shade and fruit trees; all necessary out-buildings, including ice-house filled, and several acres of land; accessible to New-York by steam-boat and several railway trains daily—the landing within three, and the depot ten, minutes. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FOR the season or a term of years, a fine country seat; house large, well furnished, in good order, with modern improvements; situation high, healthy, and commanding extensive land and water views; lawn of several acres, with well-selected fruit and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house ample and convenient; to a private family only. Apply between 10 and 3 o'clock, at No. 157 Maiden lane, New-York.

TO LET.—BERGEN POINT, N. J., FOUR FIRST-class houses, with all modern improvements, bath rooms, water closets, gas, &c.; eleven to fourteen rooms; thirty minutes from Wall st., via New-Jersey Central; one and two blocks from station on paved streets; location healthful in every respect; rent, $800 to $1,000. Inquire of S. HUMPHREYS, No. 54 Exchange place, second floor; or W. H. JENNINGS, Bergen Point.

NO. 999 6TH AV. IS THE BEST OFFICE in the City for first-class French flats; eight, nine, and ten large rooms, all lighted; also, several corners, heated, janitor, janitress, elevator, elevated range, and gas-fixtures; walls in oil, select colors; one block from 5th av., below the park; rents to small first-class families $60 to $135 per month; also, several houses to let from $800 to $1,000. JAS. FETTRETCH.

HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., to rent; large dwelling-house, completely furnished; stable, cow-house, and all necessary out-buildings; grounds, consisting of eight acres beautifully laid out in lawn, garden, fruit and flower beds; great quantity of fruit-trees; will be rented very reasonably to a careful private family. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT, FULLY FURNISHED—A VERY desirable four-story high-stoop house on Madison av., near the square; full size, with two-story extension; all modern conveniences, and in perfect order and repair; the owner, who is going abroad, is desirous of securing an unexceptionable tenant. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED—THE FOUR-STORY ENGlish-basement house No. 230 West 38th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; size, 21x45; first story brown stone; upper part brick, with brown-stone trimmings; modern improvements; possession immediately; rent $1,700. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 6 West 23d st., near 8th av.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 427 West 19th st.; has modern improvements; will be thoroughly repaired and put in nice order for an acceptable tenant. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 6 West 23d st., near 8th av.

$400.—TO LET, FURNISHED, IN CONnecticut, three hours from City, a house containing nine rooms; piazzas on two sides, yard, garden, fruit, stables; near to churches, schools, market, and stores; views and drives beautiful; no "chills" or mosquitoes; use of horse and cow if desired. Address SHEPARD, No. 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES FOR RENT.—We offer the Edwin Adams Cottage for rent, completely furnished, linen and silver; also the Edwin Booth Cottage, furnished. We can offer cottages at from $500 to $3,000 rent for the season. Apply to E. C. CLARKE & CO., Real Estate Agents, near depot, Long Branch.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN FORDHAM (Twenty-fourth Ward) to let by a physician, who will board in the family; a good garden, fruit and vegetables, attached; also barns and stables. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or to POTTER BROTHERS, Fordham.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A HANDSOME COUNTRY-seat to let, furnished, for the season, year, or on a lease; fourteen rooms; every modern improvement, coach-house and stable; grounds comprise twelve acres, extensive lawns, shade, and an ever-living stream. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine st.

COUNTRY PLACE TO RENT, NEAR TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON.—The house is fully and very nicely furnished; ice-house, (filled,) carriage-house, stable, (four stalls,) large garden and ample lawns. The place will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 114 5th av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCCUPYING their own residence; commodious and pleasantly located; forty minutes from Grand Central Depot; would like to arrange with a gentleman and wife to share the same for the ensuing year. Address E. A. S., *Times'* Up-town Office, No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d st.

VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNfurnished houses, at moderate rents, at New-Brighton, thirty minutes from Wall st.; high, healthy location; hot and cold water, baths, gas, all modern improvements, gardens, &c. JAMES PENISTON, No. 1 Pine st.

WILLIAMSBURG—SOUTH 9TH ST.; A GOOD house, with thirteen rooms, modern improvements; four minutes to ferry; lot, 50x150; fruit-trees, grape vines, &c.; rent, $825. Apply to H. L. HINTON, No. 744 Broadway, New-York, or to J. C. EADIE, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—ELEGANT ESTATE OF fifteen acres; rent furnished for season; stone residence, stables, and lodge; grapery, greenhouse, ice-house, (filled,) lawns, garden, fruit, shade; the handsomest place in the most charming suburb of New-York. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 30 Pine st.

TO LET—IN VILLAGE OF FAIRVIEW, N. J., TWO well-located very nice farm houses, twenty-five minutes from Chambers and 23d sts., five from depot; commutation $1 per week. Rent $300. Address OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO RENT, WITH POSSESSION AT ONCE—No. 5 London terrace, or No. 467 West 23d st.; house is in complete order, and with mirrors and gas-fixtures. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

TO LET.—NO. 30 EAST 18TH ST., ONE DOOR east of Broadway, a four-story house, desirably located for business purposes. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—24TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., a four-story Mansard and English-basement house; all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a good tenant. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House.)

TO RENT, FURNISHED, AT BAY RIDGE, on the shore—A cottage house of nine rooms, besides basement; fine garden, abundance of fruits, &c.; easy of access by cars or boats. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

AT ROSEVILLE, N. J.—RENT $1,000 PER annum—Beautiful residence; all modern improvements; fifteen rooms. Apply to JOHN D. TOPPIN, Roseville Station, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forty-six minutes from Barclay st.

TO LET, ON FORDHAM RIDGE, (TWENty-fourth Ward,) a very desirable house, five acres of land, stables, and out-buildings. Will be rented furnished for the Summer, or unfurnished for the whole year. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, at Unionport, Westchester, within ten minutes walk of steam-boat and railroad. Apply to JAMES BUCHAN, No. 190 Elizabeth st.

TO RENT IN BIBLE HOUSE—ASTOR PLACE, 3d and 4th avs., between 8th and 9th sts., store on Astor place, 42x18. Also, offices on second and third stories. Apply to Treasurer American Bible Society.

TO LET—BROWN-STONE HOUSE IN HARLEM near 5th av., in perfect order and with all modern improvements; immediate possession; rent $800. Apply to owner, T. H. LEE, No. 9 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT THE FURNITURE, the four-story brown-stone house, No. 15 Park av., to a private family only. For permits, apply to H. D. MILDEBERGER, No. 80 Carmine st.

AN UNPARALLELED FALL IN THE RENTAL of that elegantly-furnished four-story high-stoop stone house No. 16 West 51st st. Apply to the owner on the premises, between 2 and 4 P. M.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE, WELL-ARRANGED three-story high-stoop house, No. 10 East 12th st., between 5th av. and University place, 22x45 feet; rent $2,000. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, house on Jersey City Heights, containing seven rooms; $80 per month, furnished; $600 per year, unfurnished. Address D. R. V. W, Box No. 1,060, New-York.

FOUR-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE TO let—In 43d st., near 6th av.; rent, $275 per month; part rent taken in board. Address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 1,540.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house, No. 102 East 17th st., to private family only; rent $2,100; no agents.

$700.—TO LET—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop house with all improvements. Inquire on the premises, No. 336 74th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE HOUSE NO. 32 Bond st., in complete order throughout. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st. to PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—HOUSE NO. 30 IRving place, next to corner of 16th st.; rent $1,800; JAS. EARLE, No. 60 Wall st., Room No. 17.

TO LET—NO. 2 EAST 86TH ST., FOUR STORY, brown stone; the cheapest house on the Central Park. Apply to E. N. TAILER, JR., No. 47 Walker st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT WHITESTONE.—TO LET—HOUSE (FIVE rooms) and garden, $10 per month; other houses, with six to nine rooms, and garden to each, from $30 to $45 per month. For sale—House, six rooms, garden; only $400 cash and $25 per month, without interest, till whole price ($4,000) is paid; also one, seven rooms, $4,500, same terms; also one, eight rooms, $5,800, double lot, $600 cash, balance $40 per month, without interest, till all paid for; also one, ten rooms, bath, range, &c., for $4,500, on similar terms; also, the best business corner in Whitestone, all on mortgage if you build.

TO LET—AT BERGEN POINT, VIA CENTRAL Railroad of New-Jersey, fifty-two trains daily, twenty-five minutes from New-York, elegant unfurnished house, every convenience; location fine, views delightful, surroundings unexceptionable; fifteen rooms, large and cheerful; beautiful lawn, fruit trees, vines, and shrubbery; fishing, boating, and bathing; for a first-class boarding-house cannot be surpassed; rent taken in board by two adults, who furnish their own apartments. Address Box No. 5,556, Post Office, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE IN NEWTOWN, LONG Island.—A house with ten or twelve rooms; modern conveniences, beautiful garden, and splendidly located within twenty-five minutes of New-York, via Thirty-fourth Street Ferry; rent $700. Also, a house with eighteen rooms, affording a splendid opportunity for a party desiring to keep a boarding-house; rent $750. Apply to THOMAS WARRIN.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A FURnished house with four acres of land, on the bank of the Navesink River; the house commands a magnificent view of the ocean, and is but one mile from the beach; abundance of fruit; splendid boating and sailing; the steamer Sea Bird lands within four minutes' walk of the house. For further particulars apply to B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

HAVING REMOVED TO THE COUNTRY, will let my residence, No. 323 West 57th st., at a low price to a suitable party; high ground; street 100 feet wide, near the park; lot 25x100; elegant brown-stone front, high stoop frescoed in oils and paneled throughout; pier mirrors, gas-fixtures, stationary refrigerators, &c., and in the centre of one of the handsomest blocks in the City. Apply to A. J. JOHNSON, No. 11 Great Jones st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent $200 per month. Apply on premises, from 12 to 6.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story and basement brown-stone house No. 37 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; to be seen by permit from 12 to 3. Apply at No. 25 East 48th st.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, THIRTY MINUTES from Peck slip, two desirable houses of ten and twelve rooms, at low rents. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, from 11 to 1 o'clock, at No. 258 Broadway, Room 12.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—A SMALL BROWN-stone house in 45th st., near 5th av., thoroughly and elegantly furnished, with works of art, burglar alarm, &c., and in perfect order; rent, $300 per month. Address A. F., Post Office Box No. 771.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, with four lots; good fruit, and very healthy; five minutes' walk from depot, thirty minutes from New-York; rent only $300 a year; possession immediately. Apply at No. 228 East 34th st.

TO RENT—AT REASONABLE RATES, FLATS WITH all modern conveniences in house No. 566 Lexington av. For particulars inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY AND HANDsomely, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 17x65 feet; rent, $275 per month; to private family only. Call on premises, No. 25 East 48th st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—FINE THREE-STORY high-stoop house, No. 584 7th av., near 42d st. and Broadway, $1,600; all improvements; good order. OWNER, No. 238 West 44th st.

TO LET—$85 PER MONTH; BROOKLYN, CONVEnient to Fulton Ferry; good neighborhood, four story, stone front, all improvements. J. E. CORNELL, 44 Court st.

TO LET—THE SNUG TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house No. 352 West 11th st. Inquire of JOHN D. WENDEL, No. 79 Maiden lane.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 71ST ST. AND 3D av., 90 feet deep; all the modern improvements. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House.)

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF THIRD to a small family of adults; references. No. 310 West 26th st.

FLATS TO LET—IN HOUSES NOS. 564 AND 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO RENT—NO. 34 WEST 47TH ST.—FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house. Apply to JAMES SYMINGTON, No. 58 West 21st st.

THREE FLOORS, FURNISHED, WITH THREE kitchens, in a private house. Address H., *Times* Uptown Office, No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d st.

TO LET—COTTAGE AT RIVERDALE, ON HUDSON River; hot and cold water; several acres of land. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, FLOOR, AND parts of floors. Apply at No. 228 East 34th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies, IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, and 80 BROADWAY,

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW ST.,

Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,

Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE.

ALL NEAR WALL ST.

And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF

EDWARD MATTHEWS,

Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

TO LET.

SPLENDID OFFICES,

in the

NEW UNION BUILDING,

No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.

Apply in the building to

W. GOUVERNEUR,

Or to the

JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

10, 15, OR 20 YEARS' LEASE.

OF A1 BROADWAY PROPERTY, BETWEEN 30TH AND 34TH STS.

Size, 42x100. Buildings poor.

Address PROPRIETOR, *Times* Up-town Office, No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d st.

TO LEASE AT NO. 694 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 4th st., desirable offices, with good light and ventilation, suitable for business or studios.

Also entire second and fourth floors, extending from Broadway to Lafayette place, each 45x237 feet.

Also first floor, basement, and sub-cellar of No. 11 Lafayette place, now occupied by John C. Ham, size 45 x137 feet.

Apply to AUGS. CRUIKSHANK, No. 9 Lafayette place,

Daily from 9:30 to 11:30 o'clock A. M., or WM. & R. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE,

Nos. 48 and 50 WALKER ST.,

DESIRABLY LOCATED, NEAR BROADWAY,

well lighted, steam elevator, and heating apparatus; can be rented on reasonable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—BUILDING NOS. 3, 5, AND 7 EAST 4th st., 75 feet east of Broadway; size 60x75; store and warerooms on first and second floors, with manufacturing or storage accommodations on third and fourth floors; rent low. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.

TO LEASE—NOS. 718 AND 720 BROADWAY; spacious double store, with very fine basement and cellar; and also the third and fourth lofts; new modern building; terms favorable. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

WATER-FRONT TO LET OR LEASE—COMprising fourteen lots of ground foot of 31st st., East River, including 100 feet of bulk-head and 20 feet water at low tide. Apply to LOWTHER & BROTHER, No. 203 East 30th st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE, SOUTH-west corner of Houston st.; plot 50x100; would be leased for improvement for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—PART OF OFFICE ON GROUND FLOOR, suitable for watch importer, chain manufacturer, or kindred business. CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., No. 12 John st.

OFFICES TO LET—OPPOSITE NEW POST OFfice; best location in City; very low rates. Apply on premises, No. 237 Broadway, corner Park place, Room No. 14.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—NO. 19 JOHN ST., STORE AND BASEment, desirably located for jewelry business. For particulars apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

FACTORY TO LET OR LEASE, THE WHOLE or part, with or without steam power, Nos. 204 and 206 East 23d st.

TO LET—CHEAP, THE SPACIOUS WAREHOUSE No. 41 Thomas st., about 35x85; five stories and basement. Apply to H. B. CLAFLIN & CO.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE STORE, 22x100 FEET, 34th st., near 3d av. Apply at No. 228 East 34th st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN ONE of the streets between Madison and 6th avs. and from 20th to 40th sts., for a small private family; situation must be light and cheerful, and rooms large and lofty. Address, naming rent and full particulars, G. B. M., Box No. 2,022 Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE.—BEST REFERence, desires to take charge of a house this Summer while owner is absent. Address James, Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. $54\frac{1}{2}$ West 32d st.

FINANCIAL.

City of Providence, R.I.

FIVE PER CENT.

Gold Coupon Bonds,

WATER LOAN,

DUE IN 1900.

For Sale at 93 1-2 (Ninety-three and One-half) and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Principal (and interest on the 1st days of January and July) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling, (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered, payable principal and interest, at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a sinking fund.

Valuation of the city, as reported by its Treasurer	$112,481,400
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer	3,900,000

The real estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities, payable principal and interest in gold:

Price of United States 5 per cent. gold bonds, over	114
Price of Providence 5 per cent. gold bonds	$93\frac{1}{2}$

Difference in favor of Providence bonds, twenty and one-half per cent., or $205 on each $1,000 bond. The substitution of Providence bonds for United States 5 per cent. bonds at this difference would give, as accumulated profit at their maturity, a sum nearly equal to the original investment, or say $932 63-100 on each $1,000 bond.

We have already disposed of about one-half of the present issue of bonds, and now offer the balance to the public.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall st., New-York,

NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

NEW-YORK, April 1, 1874.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

UNION TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

invested in United States bonds.

EDWARD KING, President.

J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.

WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

New-York & Oswego Midland R. R.

First Mortgage Bondholders.

We beg to announce that the representative of the Foreign Bondholders has communicated with us, and states that the foreign bonds will not be sent to this country for the 15th April, nor be deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Those who have not sent their addresses and amounts to us are requested to send them without delay, to care ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York.

D. B. HALSTEAD, } Of Committee
GERRIT H. SMITH, } of First Mtge.
H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Bondholders.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

and other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

PROPOSALS FOR $3,899,494 86.

NEW-YORK COUNTY BONDS FOR THE STATE SINKING FUND DEFICIENCY.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 147, passed April 10, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until THURSDAY, April 23, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of $3,899,494 86 of "New-York County Bonds for the State Sinking Fund Deficiency," as authorized by section 2 of chapter 147 of the laws of 1874.

Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be made payable as follows:

May 1, 1877	$389,949 48	May 1, 1882	$389,949 48
May 1, 1878	389,949 48	May 1, 1883	389,949 48
May 1, 1879	389,949 48	May 1, 1884	389,949 48
May 1, 1880	389,949 48	May 1, 1885	389,949 48
May 1, 1881	389,949 48	May 1, 1886	389,949 54
Total			$3,899,494 86

The proposals will state the amount of bonds and what years of redemption are desired, and also the price per one hundred dollars thereof for each issue proposed for.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the County require it.

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 14, 1874.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND STATES DESIRING to consolidate their debts and to obtain funds on new loans, can make exceedingly favorable arrangements by addressing

FINANCIER,

Post Office Box No. 3,949, New-York.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company, for the election of managers and for other business will be held at the office of the company No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 12th of May next.

The polls will be open from 12 noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 13. By order of the board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN ST., April 13, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the National Trust Company, for the election of ten Trustees for the first class and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms of the company on the 28th day of April next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed until the 29th inst. J. C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., on the 23d day of April next, at 12 M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting. By order, A. HEGEWISCH, A. Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, are now prepared to fund the interest of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway, in accordance with the terms of the circular of Jan. 27, 1874. Bondholders are requested to send in coupons Nos. 13 to 22, inclusive, to be exchanged for certificates of indebtedness.

$30,000—MORE OR LESS, TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, New-York City property, for a term of years, estate funds seven per cent., and only regular charges for examination of title. GEO. HUSSEY, No. 54 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A DISCOUNT—A FIRST-CLASS second mortgage for $70,000. Address Post Office Box No. 3,635.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCH 24, 1874.

PARK IMPROVEMENT BONDS

OF THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City and County Treasurer, San Francisco, until

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1874,

At 12 o'clock, noon,

for the purchase of (125) one hundred and twenty-five bonds, the same being a portion of 250 bonds authorized to be issued by an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An act concerning certain reservations of the City and County of San Francisco," approved March 11, 1874, and upon the written requisition of E. L. Sullivan, S. F. Butterworth and William Alvord, Park Commissioners, dated March 16, 1874.

Said bonds will be of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable in thirty years from the 1st of April, 1874, with interest at the rate of six per cent per annum from the 30th day of April, 1874; interest payable semi-annually on the 1st of October and 1st of April of each year. Principal and interest payable in United States gold coin, and in this city and county.

The faith and credit of the City and County of San Francisco are pledged for the payment of principal and interest in United States gold coin.

Bidders will state the rate per cent. at which they will purchase said bonds, payable in United States gold coin.

Each bid must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid for, either by certified check or in gold coin.

No bid will be considered if at less than ninety per cent. of the par value.

Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Park Improvement Bonds."

JAMES OTIS, Mayor,
M. ASHBURY, Auditor,
C. HUBERT, Treasurer.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH. REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH. INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER. PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.

For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,

Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—HELD ON the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this company for the ensuing year:

LEONARD KIRBY,	AARON RUTHERFORD,
WM. B. SKIDMORE,	JOHN KEYSER,
JOHN CASTREE,	MOSES W. FISH,
THOS. PATON,	JOSEPH COLWELL,
CYRUS H. LOUTREL,	T. G. MATHEWS,
RUTSEN SUCKLEY,	JOEL D. HUNTER,
WILSON G. HUNT,	AARON CLAFLIN,
DANIEL DREW,	CHAS. H. LUDINGTON,
JOHN J. MORRIS,	HARVEY WEED,
GEORGE OPDYKE,	EZRA WHEELER,
JAMES C. GULICK,	LYMAN A. JACOBUS,
THOS. REED,	WASHINGTON L. COOPER,
O. W. BIRD,	J. W. G. CLEMENTS,
GARDNER G. YVELIN,	MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
SAMUEL T. KNAPP,	EDGAR HYATT,
NATHANIEL SMITH,	VALENTINE KIRBY,
JOHN ROMER,	FRANCIS JENKINS,
EDWIN F. LIVERMORE,	PETER ROWE.
M. B. CARPENTER,	

And at the same election, Charles E. Crehan, Horton Frost, and Hector Armstrong were chosen Inspectors of the next annual election. At a subsequent meeting of the board, LEONARD KIRBY was unanimously re-elected President. ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY. Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms.

PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.

Paul J. Armour,	Wm. D. Bowerman,	C. H. Delamater,
José F. Navarro,	Feliciano Latasa,	Juan J. Jova,
John Baird,	Thomas Murphy,	Henry B. Hyde.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

WANTED—TO BORROW $8,000 FOR A TERM OF years; will pay eight per cent., and give first mortgage on real estate situated in the famous "blue-grass region" of Ohio; real estate worth $24,000. Address J. SWINNERTON, Marion, Ohio.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST., PHILADELPHIA, March 25, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, April 13, next.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of April next, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 31st inst.

All dividends payable at this office, where blank orders for dividends can be obtained.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after May 1, prox.

The transfer-books will close, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Monday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, May 2.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

TOWN OF WESTCHESTER BONDS.—THE interest coupons of the bonds of the town of Westchester, as they become due in this year, (1874,) will be paid at the Butchers' & Drovers' Bank, but the interest on bonds without coupons attached, and the bonds, as they become due in 1874, will be paid at the office of the Supervisor, No. 98 Wall st.

THE MAY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of May next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS THIS DAY been declared, payable on the 13th inst. A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st May at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTNER; A THOROUGH BUSINESS young man with $6,000 to $10,000 cash capital in an established manufacturing business, paying large profits; will bear the closest investigation. This is a rare opportunity for a good business man; particulars only given at interview. Address GIFFORD, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

PLANING, SASH, AND BLIND FACTORY.—The "National Coal and Manufacturing Company," of New-York, want to purchase or rent a planing, sash, and blind factory, water or steam power, in complete running order, with machinery. Apply at the office of the company, No. 60 Broadway, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER HAS $3,000 TO $6,000 TO buy out or invest in some good paying legitimate business; no liquors; agents will please not apply. Address W. A. R., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED.—$10,000, FOR which twelve and a half per cent., and security will be given. Address H. E. O., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

BLATCHLEY'S

ICE-CREAM FREEZER.

(TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—5-HORSE BAXTER ENGINE, WITH all the fixtures; in good condition. Can be seen running daily at No. 54 Crosby st.

DRY GOODS.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

No. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York.

SPRING FASHIONS—Beautiful changes in walking toilets and children's dresses. Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready; SMITH'S INSTANT dress ELEVATOR. Price seventy-five cents; mailed for two stamps extra. For sale everywhere. They save more than ten times their cost a day.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and women, and other good, reliable servants of all nations, Swedish, Welsh, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME, No. 11 8th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS GERMAN servants, for all capacities, at the German Agency, Nos. 516 and 518 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.
MRS. LOWE.

AT THE FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH Select Bureau, No. 921 6th av., between 56th and 57th sts., first floor. Families will find servants for any capacity, City or country.

AT BOOKHAM'S.—REMOVED TO NO. 309 4TH Av., near 23d st., where they would be happy to supply their old customers and all, as usual, with first-class servants, City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A by neat, tidy young girl, who understand her duties thoroughly in every branch; is very neat and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best City recommendations from last employer. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; would like a place in a priv te family; can furnish excellent City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant woman about thirty years of age; will wait on young ladies or children; willing and obliging; will go to the country or City with a family for the Summer; good home preferred to high wages. To be seen at No. 309 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR Nurse.—By a Swedish Protestant young woman; understands her duties; is a good seamstress, and would take a place as nurse or chamber-maid; undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, tidy Protestant girl, with good reference, as chamber-maid, and would assist with children or sewing; is gentle, quiet, and respectful; will try to merit a permanent place; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EFFICIENT GIRL, as chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her duties, and is willing to do plain sewing; best City reference from last place. Address M. K., No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or will take care of children; has good City references; wages not so much an object as a good home. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; or as laundress; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY a young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS A chamber-maid, or would assist with children or plain sewing; best City references given. Apply at No. 980 6th av., between 54th and 55th st., first floor front.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and to assist in waiting, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small family. Call at No. 690 2d av., between 37th and 38th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; two years' reference from present employer. Call from 11 until 4 o'clock, at No. 52 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress; good references. Can be seen for two days at Mme. Golard's, No. 926 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as chamber-maid; would assist in fine washing or in taking care of children; the best of references. Apply at No. 107 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress or general housework in a small family. Call at No. 143 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Call at No. 471 6th av., over book store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL. Apply at No. 224 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very clean and orderly, and a good waitress; is also a nice seamstress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City references; is willing to go in the country. Call for two days at 445 26th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, in the country; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good bread and cake baker; understands the care of milk and butter; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman, as good cook; understands her business; can take the charge of milk and butter; is an excellent baker; no objection to City or country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 6th av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful, neat and reliable; best City reference, City or country. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; is a good, plain family cook, washer, and ironer, or would do the house-work for a small family; can furnish good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A young woman as good family cook; makes bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; is also a good laundress, and would assist with the washing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, ices, creams, and pastry of all kinds; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who understands her business thoroughly; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastries, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; first-class recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; would assist with the washing and ironing; also, a girl to do chamber-work and waiting; would do the work of a small private family between them; want to hire together; good City reference from last place. Apply at 224 West 36th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK AND KITCHEN-MAID.—BY TWO Swedish young women, fully capable of the duties for City or country; have good references as trustworthy, respectful, and obliging. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman; or general house-work; can please in any work of house duties; has good references; City or country. Is at Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND STEADY PERSON as good cook; willing to assist with washing, or do all in a private family; no objections to short distances in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AND Chamber-maid.—By two Protestant young women; will go together or separate; will do any kind of work; best reference; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and baker; will assist in the washing; will go to a private family or boarding-house; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 209 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work for a small family. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS COOK in a private family; understands meats, soups, game, bread, pastry; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 419½ 6th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH COOK, ONE OF THE BEST in the State, with first-class reference; wants a permanent situation in a family as cook or cook and laundress; is well qualified to fill both positions; City or country. Call soon at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT SWEDISH COOK IN a gentleman's house; understands her business in all its branches; has good reference, and will assist in the laundry, if required; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, game, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 735 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, or would do the coarse washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 West 35th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH COOK; THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; well recommended by City ladies. Call at No. 769 6th av., candy store, opposite Reservoir square.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, AND TO WASH AND IRON, City or country, by a neat, tidy American woman, with good reference. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a first-class family, where she can find a kitchen-maid. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS GOOD COOK; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Apply at 341 West 54th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer; well recommended. Call at No. 238 East 54th st., two pair stairs back.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly; well recommended. Call at No. 13 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT GERMAN GIRL; IS A GOOD cook, washer, and ironer. Inquire at No. 32 3d av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer; good City reference; City or country. Call at 214 West 36th st., near 8th av., rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FEW MORE ENGAGEments by the day, week, or month; can cut and fit for young ladies and children; alters and makes over; no objection to the country; has the best of City references; terms, $2 shillings per day. Can be seen at No. 140 West 31st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A DRESS-MAKER. A FEW more engagements; is a good cutter and fitter; terms $2 per day. Call at No. 751 3d av., third floor.

GOVERNESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE and well-recommended young girl, English Protestant, as a nursery governess in a first-class Christian family; salary not so much an object as the above; City or country. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., at French office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG person as housekeeper; is a first-class house-maid; has the best of City references and first-class families to refer to in the City; will be disengaged for May 1, or before if required; seen at present employer's. Call or address at No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan, having only her husband, a gentleman's house to take care of for five or six months or longer; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 202 West 25th st., second floor, front.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARried woman, who has excellent references; wishes a gentleman's house to take charge of during the Summer months. Call or address No. 305 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—IN A SMALL FAMILY, OR AS last with chamber-work, by a young girl lately landed, who will work for low wages in a good home, or would take charge of grown children. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COUPLE TIDY, USEFUL young girls; can do house-work to suit, in City or country; having good references, and wages no object, only steady homes. Can be seen at No. 68 Jones st., No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTATT GIRL IN A small family in the country, to do general house-work. Apply for two days at No. 341 West 16th st.

LADIES DIRECTORY.

No. 1,502 Broadway, corner of 45th st.—Capable servants for City and country. This Directory is conducted by ladies, and means a thorough reform in domestic service; country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit.
PROTESTANT COOKS WANTED; come neatly dressed; false hair and jewelry not allowed. Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Germans and Swedes wanted.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; highly recommended from former employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A French girl speaking English; has lived as lady's maid before; is an excellent laundress; has excellent references; is neat and agreeable. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT lady's maid, with the best of City references, for a family going to Europe. Seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing and all kinds of sewing; City references. Call at No. 116 West 17th st.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman; can do all kinds of fluting, puffing, polishing, &c., in superior style; also can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; has the very best of City references, and would assist with the chamber-work, if required. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting and plaiting; would like a nice family in the country for the Summer; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 135 West 19th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing. Fine shirts, &c., has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress, to assist with chamber-work, or as laundress or chamber-maid; two years' City reference. Call at No. 329 East 48th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, families' or gentlemen's washing at her residence; fluting and puffing in all its branches; best reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST ant girl as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 243 West 18th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEST ant girl, fine washing and chamber-work; first-class reference. Apply at No. 454 8th av. near 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, very best City reference; City or country during Summer. Call at No. 124 West 33d st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office, from No. 405 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan, as laundress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, in a private family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 344 West 21st st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and chamber-maid: no objection to the country; City reference. Apply at 214 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, RESPECTABLE, AND trustworthy woman of thirty-two years; has had much experience in improving gentlemen's places; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is a good worker, and will be found temperate, honest, and obliging; can bring the best of references; two years in last place. Address J. K. S., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by the bottle; is a good plain seamstress; has the best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 222 East 34th st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY FRENCH GIRL as nurse; has good reference; understands the care of children well, and would be willing to assist in any other branch of business in the family of her employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who has several years' experience as infant's nurse; fully competent to bring up an infant from its birth; would take care of an invalid; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 55 West 9th st.

NURSE, LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG American girl; understands hair-dressing; is obliging disposition and willing to be useful; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMmended French girl as maid or nurse to growing children; is thoroughly experienced; would like to travel. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant women, as nurse and seamstress; is a thorough nurse, and operates on several machines; excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE; is an excellent infant or grown children; has the best of City reference. Seen at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH WIDOW, TO ATTEND TO an invalid lady or to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 344 West 28th st.; can be seen for two days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse for an infant or grown up children; good City references. Call at No. 3 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WELSH GIRL AS NURSE or chamber-work and waiting. Apply at No. 215 East 25th st., for two days.

NURSERY GOVERNESS OR HEAD NURSE wanted. Call at 29 West 19th st., in the morning.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP,

All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; understand's Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would travel with a family to Europe. Can be seen until suited at present employer's, No. 23 East 44th st., between Madison and 5th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as seamstress, and to do chamber-work; understands all kinds family sewing; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 872 6th av., between 49th and 50th streets.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as seamstress; would assist with chamber-work; understands all the machines. Call at No. 8 North Washington square, for three days.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, and to take care of children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's, and Grover & Baker's machines. Apply at No. 111 Christopher st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WISHES WORK OUT BY THE DAY; understands all kinds of family sewing and operating on all sewing-machines. Call at or address No. 335 East 29th st.

SERVANT.—BY A STOUT, CAPABLE NORWEGIAN girl in a family as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; not afraid of work; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as waitress; understands her duties thoroughly; is also a good plain seamstress; can furnish the very best reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PRESbyterian woman, in a private family as waitress and chamber-work, or would do general house-work; the best of reference can be given. Apply at No. 239 East 26th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; is neat and tidy; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young woman; best City references; would assist at washing and ironing. Address or call No. 238 Henry st.

WANTED—A POSITION FOR WRITING IN A STORE or office, by a young lady just leaving school; satisfactory reference. Call or address No. 519 2d av., second floor.

MALES

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT BUTler, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st. Call or address Butler.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HIGHLY RECommended; City references. Address Z. A., No. 488 6th av.

COACHMAN.—SINGLE; FIRST-CLASS CITY driver; no objections to the country; good groom; five years' City reference; family gone to Europe. Call or address N. D., No. 116 West 15th st., private stable.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; is thorough groom and good steady driver, training well to saddle and harness; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. D., or Coachman, No. 50 4th av., at Mr. Cambell's.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN who thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses and carriages; is a good and safe driver in City or country; is strictly honest, sober, quiet, and respectful; has lived with some of the first families in this country and Europe; will give satisfaction where he may engage. Can be seen, or address R. M., at Brewster's carriage establishment, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG married man, one child, as first-class coachman and gardener; would take charge of a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business; best reference for capability and honesty. Address W. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN English young man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good driver, in City or country; also, a good groom, and will milk, do gardening, and make himself useful; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; strictly temperate; thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; also plain gardening; will be found a useful and a competent man around a gentleman's place; best testimonials. Address D. K., Mrs. Hynes', No. 625 West 46th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WITH the best of City and country references for sobriety and capability; six years in his last place; would go a short distance in the country. Address Coachman two days, Box No. 14 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference; no objection to the country; would make himself useful. Address S. S., Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant young man, who can drive, take care of horses, milk, do plain gardening, chores, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AN AMERIcan citizen; no family; has good reference from last employer; wife would be willing to assist as laundress. Call on or address Henry, private stable, No. 53 Great Jones st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A PROTestant man, who can drive, take care of horses, milk, do plain gardening, chores, &c.; wife is a good laundress; first-class reference. Address S. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE PROTestant man, with the best of City references; a good groom in matters of care; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. E., No. 52 East 32d st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN AS a coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; can give the best City references. Address Thomas Williams, No. 2,123 1st av., Harlem.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SINGLE) AS coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses in all its branches; good reference. Call on or address Coachman, No. 1,322 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS FIRST-class coachman and groom; has several years' experience, with references of the best from employers, to whom they can refer by; willing and obliging. Address J. H., No. 1,206 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THOROughly understands his business; has lived in most respectable families in this City; seven years' reference from last employer. Address P. L., at Mr. Brewsters, corner of 27th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT single man, aged twenty-three years, who can care and drive horses, assist in garden, milk, care cows, walks, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; HAS five years' recommendations as to capability honesty and sobriety. Address D. C., No. 138 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IN A PRIVATE family, by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; good City references. Call or address Coachman, No. 65 West 44th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS COACHman in a small private family; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Can be seen at the grocery, corner of 12th st. and University place.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN of respectable appearance; will be willing and respectful; has seven years' excellent City references. Apply or address J. Mc., at saddlery, 22 East 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, AS first-class coachman and groom; three years' references. Apply G. W. S., Brewster's, 5th av. and 14th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as first-class coachman. Call or address D. M. Taylor & Co., Broadway, Astoria, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—BY AN AMERICAN MAN AS coachman or gardener. Call or address C. W. Golden, No. 310 East 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN, WITH SIX years's reference from his last place; no objection to the country for the Summer. Address Johnson, Box No. 252 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN (ENGlish,) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address T. K., No. 464 3d av., in store.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITH NO children, age thirty-one years; has had much experience in improving gentlemen's places; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; is a good worker, and will be found temperate, honest, and obliging; can bring the best of references; two years in last place. Address J. K. S., Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS gardener, who thoroughly understand his business in all its branches, relating to hot-house and greenhouse plants; can force all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; the advertiser can't be equaled for the raising and propagation of all kinds of fruits, flowers, vegetables, mushrooms, &c.; married; no family; don't answer unless you want a first-class florist; City references. Address J. C., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—A GENTLEman about to relinquish his country residence desires to find situations for his gardener and his coachman, both of whom he can recommend with confidence. Address M., Box No. 2,022 Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the care of horses; can milk and make himself useful, and keep a gentleman's place in good order; best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXperience in the raising of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; best references. Address P. D., Box No. 1201 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERSTANDS the raising of vegetables; will take care of a horse if required; will make himself useful; five years reference. Address P. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A RESpectable Protestant man and wife; no incumbrance; man as gardener or farmer; understands his business; wife as cook; can care milk and butter; both willing and obliging; two and a half years' reference; best in City. Address S. M., Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, A PROTestant, with no incumbrance; has sixteen years' experience in this country in all branches of gardening. Address S. S., Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

HANDY MAN IN HOUSE OR STORE.—BY AN English Protestant young man, who is anxious for a situation of the above kind as reasonable wages; good City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

INTERPRETER.—A FRENCH GENTLEMAN OF good recommendations and experience, as interpreter for one or two persons who desire to go to Paris, all parts of France and Europe; best references. Address A. J., care of Mr. C. Fellelier, No. 135 Wooster st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PROTestant, aged twenty-one years; speaks good English; can take care of horses and cattle, drive, milk, do plain gardening, repair walks, roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man, who has lived in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at present employer's, No. 26 West 52d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EFFICIENT French waiter, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionalbe City references; speaks English perfectly. Address Rapert, *Times* Uptown Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter, in a private family or boarding-house; understands his duties, and has excellent references. Call or address W. D. C., No. 202 West 30th st., second door.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN IN A PRIvate family, as first-class waiter; has ten years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 739 6th av., in the shoe store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man, as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; A YOUNG man who has lived with the first families in this and the old country; long and satisfactory reference. Address T. G., No. 182 6th av., in the store.

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WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

By Rev. W. C. STEEL. With an introduction by Dr. DIO LEWIS. Containing History, Plans, Methods of Operation, Pledges, Progress, and Incidents relating to this war of the Women upon the Demon Alcohol, together with its wonderful success.
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IMPORTERS OF METALS,
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CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

MARBLE MANTELS.

KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D Av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

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ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

WANTED—A HORSE, HARNESS, AND BUGGY, first-class, suitable for a physician, in exchange for a good piano, carpets, and household furniture. Address DOCTOR, *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

STABLE IN EAST 20TH ST., TO LET OR lease low; in perfect order; coachman's rooms, three or five stalls, and carriages, closets, &c.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE STABLE IN 22D ST., near Lexington av.; accommodation for three horses, carriage room, &c.; rent moderate. / L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av.

FOR SALE—AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO 121 East 17th st., a pair of fine gray carriage horses, warranted sound and gentle.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF HORSES, SUITABLE for a light truck or express wagon. Inquire at No. 57 6th av.

WANTED—A LIGHT LANDAULET; MUST BE IN good order and reasonable price. Address S. F. B., No. 421 Myrtle av., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A FRONT STABLE; SEVEN HORSES; No. 50 Watts st. Inquire at No. 15 Horatio st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 23d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they want, would like to let their third floor, which has all modern improvements, to a party of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife. The location is the finest in the City, on West 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite the Park. Address OWNER, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 23d st.

TO LET—TO A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, VERY handsomely-furnished second floor, composed of parlor, bedroom, and hall closets, and use of bath-room, in a private family where there are neither children nor boarders. Apply at No. 19 West Washington place, near the square; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.

Will be vacant May 1; two suites, consisting each of three large, high, and airy rooms; arrangements can be made for the Summer or for the year; with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.

Arrangements can be made by the year for parlor and second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance. House and appointments thoroughly first class.

A FAMILY CAN SECURE A SUITE OF FURNISHed apartments, with first-class private table, in a private house on May 1; also country board in Westchester County. Apply at No. 266 4th av., south-west corner 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.

Handsomely furnished apartments, with board by the season or year; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, to let to gentlemen, or to a family without children, in one of the finest private residences in the City, near Madison square. Address OWNER, Box No. 2,398 New-York Post Office.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN HAS OPENED A large and commodious house, near the Park, for board and medical treatment of invalids; other eminent physicians in consultation. Address J. C. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

NO. 29 WEST 31ST ST.

English-basement house, reception-room and adjoining room, suitable for physician or dentist; good room on third floor, to gentleman, without board; references.

NO. 150 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE OR small room on second floor, with all modern conveniences, to rent to gentlemen, without board; family private; references required.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON SQUARE—Large and newly furnished rooms on first and second floors, with first-class board; house, location, and conveniences unequaled in the City; references.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED, cheerful rooms to let to two single gentlemen, with board; first-class reference required. Call at No. 17 West 35th st.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, a handsome back room with bedroom on first floor; family small.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM to let, with board, where there are but few other boarders, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. No. 122 East 22d st., near 4th av.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—A suite of spacious rooms, handsomely furnished, at Summer rates; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 239 WEST.—SUITES OF rooms or singly to let, with board; rooms large and well furnished; table good; family select; no moving. Arrangements for the Summer on reasonable terms.

NO. 46 EAST 31ST ST.

Handsome suite, with or without private table; permanent board at moderate terms for gentlemen.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.

Desirable rooms to rent, with board, to gentlemen; also, a large room May 1.

NO. 9 WEST 20TH ST.,

Two doors from 5th av., elegant rooms to rent, with board, on or before May 1.

FIFTH AV., NO. 434.

A choice suite of apartments, with private table and attendance.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let, with first-class board, a second floor, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A parlor floor of three large rooms, bath, &c., with private table, or without board; references.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH NICE CARPETS, OR unfurnished complete, with board; references. No. 255 4th av., near 20th st.

TO LET.—A DOUBLE ROOM FRONTING ON Broadway, with privilege of gymnasium. Apply at No. 1,214 Broadway, corner of 30th st.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 65 WEST.—BOARD with rooms; second and third floors, en suite and singly; references.

SEVENTEENTH ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, WITHout board, for gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th st., near Union square.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on third floor, and a single room on fourth floor, to let with board. References exchanged.

NO. 53 IRVING PLACE.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms to rent to first-class parties; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L. S. TARR.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen only; family private; references exchanged required.

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR ROOMS, WITH board, for the season or year, at No. 88 Madison av.; desirable location and house in complete order.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN Madison and 5th avs.—Good rooms on second and third floors, with board; table d'hôte. H. LEFLER.

NO

THE LATE OCEAN DISASTER.

LATEST PHASE OF THE CHARGE OF PIRACY AGAINST THE GREECE.

GEO. G. MACKENZIE EXPLAINS—HE THINKS NO ONE SHOULD DOUBT HIS VERACITY—THE OFFICIALS OF THE FRENCH LINE NOT SURE WHO IT WAS PREVENTED CAPT. LEMARIE FROM RETURNING TO HIS VESSEL.

There were comparatively few new facts developed yesterday in regard to the loss of the steam-ship Europe and the dispute which has arisen between the officers of that vessel and those of the steam-ship Greece. Of course, each side claims to have the truth on its side, but it is undoubted that the French officers display most irritability of feeling on the subject. Capt. Lemaire had not the spirit to work up a single smile during the day, whereas Capt. Thomas was good-humored and somewhat inclined to jest in regard to the hard words which had been directed against him. He says he thinks it was rather bad on his part, after being so many years at sea, to have turned pirate at last and stolen the Frenchmen's ship from them. The officers of the Compagnie Generale Translantique were busy in accumulating testimony to support the facts set forth by Capt. Lemarie in his "protest," published yesterday. They state that they have obtained five or six witnesses from among the passengers of the Europe, whose averments will be put in the form of affidavits to-day. They are mainly in support of the statement of the Captain that he was prevented from leaving the Greece to reassume command of the Europe on the morning of April 3, all of the witnesses claiming to have been present at the time such prevention was interposed. In the course of a conversation had by Capt. Lemarie with several other persons, in the presence of THE TIMES reporter, the Captain stated explicitly that it was not Capt. Thomas who prevented him from going aboard the Europe, and that the latter gentlemen was not in the immediate vicinity at the time. When asked whether he desired to make any additional statement in reply to the facts set forth by Capt. Thomas and Second Officer Hubbard in THE TIMES of yesterday, Capt. Lemarie said he had nothing further to say, as, in the accounts already published, he had fully covered the ground. Mr. Geo. G. Mackenzie, son of the agent of the French Line, and who was a passenger on the Europe, was also the subject of some criticism in the articles referred to above. When asked whether he wished to make any explanation, he said that he did most unquestionably so desire, and that he purposed putting his explanation in the form of a letter. In the course of the conversation which followed, he stated that at the time Capt. Lemarie was refused permission to return to his vessel the Captain was standing alongside the boat which was then about putting off for the Europe. Mr. Buck was already seated in the stern of the boat, and nine other persons belonging to the salvage crew were in the forward part of the same vessel. The boat was then hanging to the davits. Capt. Lemarie made some remark to the effect that he wished to return to his vessel, and made a step toward the boat as if about to enter it, when some one spoke in opposition to the idea, and pushed him back. Mr. Mackenzie says he is not sure who it was that made this opposition to Capt. Lemarie. He would not like to say positively that it was Mr. Buck, although he might be able to say so after some reflection on the circumstances. Mr. Hurst, agent of the National Line, states that it has been decided on the part of that company to make and press a claim against the French company for reimbursement for the transportation and subsistence of their passengers and crew, from the time they were taken on board the Greece until their arrival here, as well as compensation for hausers and ropes used and destroyed while rendering service, and for the value of two boats which the Greece lost, one of them being "stove in" and destroyed, and the other allowed to go adrift. This claim would never have been presented and pressed against the Frenchmen, if they had not shown such a bitter and slanderous spirit toward the men who rescued them, and who risked their lives to save the ship they had abandoned. The claim will not embrace any demand for reparation on account of the damage done to the Greece by the collision with the Europe. This occurred after the officers of the Greece had undertaken to act as salvors of the Europe, and the risk and results belong to the company. It is believed by Mr. Mackenzie, agent of the Transatlantic line of steamers, that many of the steerage passengers of the Europe are in a destitute condition, or nearly so. He has accordingly authorized Mr. Adolph Hollander, of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, to find out the needy and supply them with homes, or send them to their friends, wherever the same may be. The expense will be defrayed by the French company. Mr. Hollander's head-quarters are at the Prescott House, corner of Spring street and Broadway. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Hollander had not found any requiring his kindly offices.

The following is the material portion of Mr. George G. Mackenzie's letter, above referred to:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 14, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The papers of this morning contain reports of "interviews" with Capt. Thomas, of the steamer Greece, and editorial articles are given, based upon such reported conversations. In these publications there are statements that reflect gravely upon the truthfulness of the officers of the steamer Europe, and even more decidedly upon my word. For what is said of myself I care very little. My friends know the value of my word, and I have no particular concern about other people. But, for the sake of brave, honest, and skillful seamen, who do not speak our language, and so cannot defend themselves before our public, I wish to set the matter right as far as is in my power.

It is affirmed by the Englishmen that I was in bed and asleep when Mr. Buck left the Greece with his salvage crew. Davis, the store-keeper, says that I was in his room just before the salvage crew was lowered. Consequently, it is said, I could not have known whether the French Captain offered to enter the boats or not. It so happened that the first time I entered Mr. Davis' room was on Saturday evening, two days and a night after Mr. Buck left us. Dr. Burridge will remember introducing me to the store-keeper and second steward. The first night on the Greece I slept in a cabin aft, in which were Mr. Phenix, Mr. Heckscher, and Mr. Kennish, a passenger of the Greece, besides myself. In the morning, about daybreak—having no watch I did not note the exact time—I was awakened by Mr. Kennish's moving about the room. Mr. Phenix's berth was empty. As soon Kennish went out I descended from my berth, and was about going on deck when Mr. Heckscher woke. I told him that our room-mates had gone on deck, and advised him to come up to see what was being done. He jumped up and was pulling on his boots when I left the room. I presume he came on deck in time to see Mr. Buck's departure, and in that case that he is a positive witness that I at least left bed and room in time to be at the lowering of the boats. That the Englishmen did not see me on deck is possible, but the reason was that they did not look in the right direction. Mr. Douglass' statement that I told him I was in bed when the boats were lowered, is an absolute falsehood. Here I emphatically repeat that Lemarie was in readiness to return to the ship if the Englishmen had given him the chance, and later in the day he bitterly criticised to me the Englishmen's conduct.

Mr. Hubbard, the Greece's Second Officer, speaks of my talk with Mr. Buck during the evening, and credits me with saying that I believed the Europe could be saved. If I had said that, it would have done no discredit to Lemarie's judgment, for my opinion was entirely unprofessional, my business not being that of a sailor or engineer. But I did not make the statement, or anything like it. About 11 o'clock I was in the smoking-room with many others, when a waiter informed me that the Chief Officer wished to see me. I went at once to Mr. Buck's room, and found him alone. His first words were, "Well, what do you think of the matter?" I asked what matter, and he explained that he meant the chances of saving the Europe. The drift of my talk was that the Europe and her cargo were very valuable; that an officer who could save her would become a hero for all time; that doubtless the risk was very great, but the glory of success would be greater; that the salvage money would be immense, and that for men without wives and families it might be worth while to take the hazard. I said that I would rather like the idea of going myself, especially as there was a good chance of a salvage, crew being rescued by some other vessel, should the attempt to save the Europe be unsuccessful. But never once did I express the belief that the ship could be taken to port, my opinion, what it was worth, being directly to the contrary. As the American passengers all know, I constantly argued against the possibility of saving our steamer, as I believed she could not be controlled without steam, and would fill with water before she could drift ashore.

I consider that Captain Lemarie would have been criminally cruel if he had not ordered his men off the ship when he did, for there was no certainty that the Europe would not sink during the night, and if the enormous sea had increased but slightly, the boats could not have saved many, if any, of the crew. As it was, in daylight, five boats were smashed or injured during the transfer. For Lemarie himself, I know that he would gladly have gone down with his ship, had it not been for his duty to a wife and seven young children.

I have here only corrected a very few of the very many untruths of the English officers. I will here add my opinion that the collision between the Greece and Europe on Friday morning was due to an overdose of liquor taken by Capt. Thomas; and I am by no means the only passenger of that opinion. Mr. Heckscher told me that Mr. Hubbard distinctly asserted that the collision was due to the cause mentioned, and that afterward he (Hubbard) "paid no attention to the bridge." To his not having paid attention I ascribe my being here now. I would not have alluded to this matter had not Thomas and his people assailed me without the least provocation

GEO. G. MACKENZIE.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTIONS.

RETURNS FROM THE VARIOUS TOWNS—NEWLY-ELECTED MEMBERS OF JERSEY CITY BOARDS.

The full returns of the charter election in Jersey City show an overwhelming Democratic majority. Henry Traphagen's majority for Mayor will reach 2,000, which, with one or two exceptions, is the largest majority ever given in the city. The Democrats elected six Aldermen and five members of the Board of Education, while they have secured a large working majority in the Board of Chosen Freeholders. The Democrats made a gain of five Aldermen, and the next board will stand eight Democrats and four Republicans, the latter holding over from last year. In the Board of Education the Democrats gained four members, and as four Republicans and two Democrats hold over, the board will be composed of seven Democrats and five Republicans. The following is a list of the newly-elected members of all the boards:

Aldermen—Edward S. Smith, George G. Brown, Archibald White, Henry J. Powell, Thomas D. Harrison, and John Myer.

Board of Education—Wm. J. Lyon, Terence J. McDonald, Francis C. Hollins, Edwin O. Chapman, W. A. Thomas, and John D. Heins, all Democrats except Thomas.

Board of Chosen Freeholders—John M. Gibson, Dem.; James Roche, Dem.; Lerie, Dem.; Coykendall, Rep.; Michael O'Grady, Dem.; Patrick Malone, Dem.; Robert C. Joyce, Dem.; Charles D. Throckmorton, Dem.; Herman D. Schroeder, Dem.; John H. Freeman, Rep.; John Leitz, Dem.; James Coyle, Dem.; H. Meinker, Rep.; Abram Speer, Dem.; Edward F. C. Young, Dem.; Wm. Frost, Rep.; Charles H. Murray, Dem.; Wilbur N. Wickham, Dem.; H. Smith, Dem. Democrats, 14; Republicans, 4.

This is the first time in four years that the Democrats have had control of the Boards of Aldermen and Education, and the first time in two years that they have had a majority in the Board of Freeholders.

In Hoboken the Democrats elected a Mayor, City Clerk, Treasurer, Recorder, Water Register, Water Commissioner, Assessor, seven Aldermen, and three Freeholders.

In Bayonne a large majority of the Councilmen, Freeholders, and other officials are Democratic.

In Harrison the Democrats elected three Aldermen and the Republicans one, while the remaining town officers are Democrats, with the exception of the Poor-master.

In New-Brunswick the election resulted in a general Republican victory. They elected a Street and Sewer Commissioner, four Aldermen, five Freeholders, and other officials to the number of thirty-nine. They have a majority in the Board of Freeholders, and two-thirds of the Board of Aldermen.

The first charter election in Belleville resulted in a sweeping victory for the Democrats. Hugh Holmes, Democrat, was elected Mayor by a large majority. A difficulty has arisen from the fact that the charter of the new city provides that the Judges of Election shall file a return of the vote in each ward with the City Clerk within forty-eight hours after the election. As there will be no City Clerk until after the organization of the Board of Aldermen on the 1st of May, the law cannot be complied with. Application will be made to the Supreme Court to settle the difficulty, and in the meantime the returns will be filed with the County Clerk. The new officials will be sworn in on the 27th inst.

FINE ARTS.

MR. W. S. HASELTINE'S WORKS—THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

Mr. W. S. Haseltine, who has been prosecuting his studies in Europe for many years past, has temporarily returned to this City and opened a studio in East Fifteenth street, near Union square, where his latest works are on view. Among them are many fine studies of scenery in the vicinity of Rome and Venice. The best, perhaps, is a view of the stretch of low land at the mouth of the Tiber, with the dark towers of the Castle of Ostia, massive and imposing, in the distance; a fine work in every respect, simple in composition, truthful in color, and with a true artist's feeling for nature in it. A study for a painting of Venice, with a fleet of the peculiar and picturesque lateen-sailed boats in the foreground and a fine silvery light upon the water in the distance, will also attract attention. There are many other works, too, of this class in Mr. Haseltine's studio deserving of notice. In all, the artist has endeavored to interpret nature, rather than to give a mere bald outline of some particular landscape—to seize, in fact, the spirit of the scene and to convey the impressions made by it on his own mind to his canvas. How well he has succeeded those who are familiar with the gloomy Campagna and the bright skies of Venice—for in depicting both Mr. Haseltine appears to be equally at home—can best form a judgment. Of his technical skill, purity of color, and power of combination there can be no question. Of the merits of his pictures in the Academy Exhibition we have already spoken. They rank among the best there, and all of them have been deservedly hung upon the line. It is not a pleasant task to draw comparisons between the works of living painters, but we cannot forbear pointing out the difference between some of the views of Venice, or rather of bits of Venice, exhibited by a well-known New-York artist, and those of Mr. Haseltine. The artist referred to appears to think that the laying on of a few brushesful of blue, red, and yellow paint, in a certain slapdash and perfunctory manner, is all that is necessary to constitute a view of the Italian city, and that any attention to outline, or what is commonly called finish, is quite unnecessary. A comparison of the works of the two men will show how erroneous the idea is that a picture can be completed without a certain amount of honest labor being expended on it, and how much is gained by attention to details. Mr. Haseltine will return to Europe in June next, we understand.

THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY.

A free exhibition, almost rivaling that of the Academy in variety and interest, is now open at the Somerville Gallery. We cannot attempt to enumerate the different artists represented, without a catalogue. Works, however, by Boughton, Salvi, Escosura, and many of the best-known foreign and American painters in oil and water colors will be found on view. In water colors the collection is remarkably rich.

ONE OF THE HASTINGS FAMILY SUES THE CITY.

The case of William A. Hastings against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City was called for trial in the Court of Common Pleas, Part I., before Judge C. P. Daly and a jury, on the 14th inst. The action was brought to recover the sum of $125 as salary of the plaintiff for the month of October, 1873, for services alleged to have been performed as Assistant Deputy Clerk in the office of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York. Plaintiff being called, testified that he was appointed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments as Assistant Deputy Clerk; that the office hours were from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and that he was at the office all the time during the month of October, except when on field duty making valuations of property in the wards assigned to him. On the part of the City, it was proven that the plaintiff was seen at least twenty times, during the month for which wages were claimed, at work and employed in the office of the *Commercial Advertiser*, corner Nassau and Fulton streets, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M., when he should have been at the office of Taxes and Assessments. His Honor, in charging the jury, observed that if they found that the plaintiff was engaged at any place other than at the Tax Office, he could not recover even for any part of his services, as he was bound to fulfill his contract with the City. The jury disagreed, standing eight for the City and four for the plaintiff.

FREE LECTURE BEFORE THE WORKING MEN OF THE FIRST WARD.

The Working Men's Reading-room, in Greenwich street, was crowded last evening with an attentive audience drawn together to listen to a lecture by Rev. J. Clement French, of Brooklyn. His lecture, entitled "Incidents and Humors of a Trip Down the St. Lawrence," was brimful of humor, besides containing many interesting facts and fine descriptive passages of places and scenes encountered on the trip. At the close of the lecture, on motion of Mr. D. E. Hawley, the club gave a unanimous vote of thanks to Mr. French for his gratuitous services in their behalf. The last entertainment for the present season will be given on Friday evening, April 24. The success which has attended the present series of lectures and entertainments for the benefit of the working men and mechanics of the First Ward has been of a highly encouraging character, and the managers desire to express their obligations to the many eminent gentlemen who have so kindly volunteered their services in behalf of this important branch of philanthropic labor.

CELEBRATING THE PASSAGE OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The colored citizens of Newark, N. J., celebrated the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment by a grand parade yesterday, which was said to be one of the finest demonstrations that ever took place in the city. The procession, consisting of seventeen military and civic societies, formed at Lincoln Park at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and marched through some of the principal streets of the city, with bands playing and banners flying. Among those who participated in the celebration was colored Congressman Cain, of South Carolina, who occupied a seat in a carriage. There were several visiting military companies from New-York, Trenton, Camden, Morristown, and other places. In the evening a grand mass-meeting was held in the Rink, at which addresses were delivered by Congressman Cain, J. C. Mears, of Philadelphia, Col. Lewis, Superintendent of the Department of Public Works of Louisiana, and others. The large building was completely filled, and the utmost enthusiasm manifested throughout the entire proceedings.

THE MURDER AT JAMAICA SOUTH.

TRIAL OF PATRICK GILLIGAN FOR SHOOTING PHILIP REID HOWARD—FAILURE TO OBTAIN A JURY.

On Sunday, the 2d of November of last year, Mr. Philip Reid Howard, a farmer residing at Jamaica South, on the Stoothoff's Neck road, was shot and instantly killed by Patrick Gilligan, living at Woodhaven, under circumstances which caused the crime to be regarded as one of peculiar atrocity. The day was Mr. Howard's fortieth birthday, and he had invited his aged father and mother, who occupied apartments in his house, to dine with him. About 11 o'clock in the forenoon he remarked to his wife that he would go down to the meadow and see whether his hay-stacks were all right, and she asked him to bring in a head of cabbage from the field on his return, to cook for dinner. He left the house and that was the last that his family saw of him alive. Between 11 and 12 o'clock his sister-in-law, who lives on the opposite side of the road, while standing on the stoop of her residence, saw on the meadows, about a quarter of a mile distant, three men apparently in earnest conversation. A short time afterward she heard the report of a gun, and looking in the same direction she saw a puff of white smoke and two men running away—the third having disappeared. She thought but little of the occurrence at the time, as it was quite common to see men gunning in the vicinity. About 3 o'clock, Mr. Howard not having returned home, his family became alarmed at his absence, and his wife went over to the sister-in-law's to get some one to go to the meadows to look for him, when the scene of the forenoon was recalled to mind. Mr. William Van Brunt Howard, his brother, immediately started for the meadows, where he found Philip's body lying near a clump of bushes, covered with blood and life entirely extinct. An alarm was at once given, the body was removed to the house, and messengers were dispatched for Dr. Wood and Coroner Allen, of Jamaica.

Inquiry elicited the fact that two men had been seen gunning in the neighborhood, and their description tallied with that of Patrick Gilligan and his son-in-law, James Lennon. The Coroner accordingly issued warrants for their arrest, which were placed in the hands of Officers Remsen and Scully, of Jamaica. They were at first refused admission to Gilligan's residence in Woodhaven, by his wife, who insisted that he was not at home; but when the officers threatened to burst open the door it was opened to them. The found Gilligan feigning sleep upon a sofa, with a double-barreled gun heavily loaded and capped standing beside him. He at first denied that he had been upon the meadows, but subsequently admitted it. In a closet in an adjoining room was found the clothing worn by Gilligan in the morning, together with a second double-barreled gun loaded and capped, and a shot pouch. Gilligan's arrest was made about 9 o'clock at night, and he was taken to Jamaica and locked up in a cell in the Town Hall. Lennon was on the same night found in bed at his residence, in Smith street, Brooklyn, and also locked up in Jamaica. An examination of the body of the dead man showed a gaping wound an inch below the left nipple, about ten inches in circumference, a quantity of shot in the left lung, and several imbedded in the heart—the shot being of two sizes, and corresponding to those found in the shot-pouch in Gilligan's house. There was also a terrible wound in the left shoulder, having no connection with the other, the shoulder being litterally blown to pieces. It was the opinion of Dr. Wood that there had been two shots, and that death was instantaneous. The circumstantial evidence against Gilligan was so conclusive that the crime was fixed upon him beyond a doubt. Lennon, in a private examination before Justice Snedeker, on Monday, made a statement implicating his father-in-law. His version of the killing was that Howard came toward them as they were sitting at a hay-cock and ordered them away. Gilligan said they were not on his premises. Howard said, "I'll let you know, you ——," and advanced with one handed extended and the other in his pantaloons pocket, when Gilligan raised his gun and discharged it twice, and Howard fell. Gilligan subsequently admitted the shooting. He said Howard rushed up to him with one hand in his pocket, saying: "I have you now, you ——, and he thought he was about to draw a pistol and shoot him; that he (Gilligan) turned, and his foot slipped down the bank of the creek, discharging the gun. The contents took effects in Howard's side, and he fell. "That is all I have to say, gentlemen, if yo hang me in five minutes." The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that Philip Reid Howard came to his death from gunshot wounds in his left shoulder, left lung, left breast, and heart, inflicted by Patrick Gilligan "with the deliberate and premeditated design to effect his death." Gilligan was indicted by the Grand Jury at the following term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and his trial was set down for the present term. Meantime he secured the services of Ex-Judge Morris, of Brooklyn, as counsel, who associated with himself Judge Hagner, of Jamaica. District Attorney Downing has had the assistance of Thos. J. Cogswell, of Jamaica, in preparing the case for the prosecution.

Yesterday was fixed definitely as the day of trial, and the court-room at North Hempstead was densely crowded, the concourse comprising a considerable number of Gilligan's friends, as well as a large number of farmers from the neighborhood, besides the immediate relatives and friends of the murdered man. Justice Barnard presided, assisted by County Judge Armstrong and Justices Snedeker and Seaman.

When Gilligan was arraigned a formal plea of not guilty was entered by his counsel, and the work of obtaining a jury was proceeded with. The panel was, however, exhausted before the requisite number was obtained. The case was then adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

ANOTHER PUGILISTIC CONTEST.

"Billy" Edwards, the light-weight champion, and Tim Collins, another well-known pugilist, returned to this City yesterday from Philadelphia, where they had their first encounter since their prize fight at Cypress Hill Cemetery, Long Island. Both men were engaged to give a sparring exhibition at Mortimer's Varieties, in Philadelphia, and considerable interest was excited by the meeting, as Collins had expressed a determination to gain the advantage if he possibly could. The theatre was crowded to the doors, and after the first part of the regular performance had been given under the management of Mr. Gilmore, Edwards and Collins came on the stage, attired in full ring costume. After time was called the first bout began, Collins leading off. He was neatly stopped by Edwards, who countered and struck him on the face. Sharp exchanges followed, and the round finished by Edwards knocking Collins down. It at once became evident to the many sporting men present that Collins was utterly overmatched by Edwards, who knocked him down repeatedly during the four rounds which followed. On the succeeding night they gave a similar exhibition, with a like result, Collins being badly beaten. Arthur Chambers, of Philadelphia, has challenged Collins, and it is doubtful whether a match will be made. Edwards revisits Philadelphia to-day.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The central body of the German saloon-keepers' organizations, recently formed in the different Police precincts, met at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when the Committee on Excise Legislation, composed of Sixtus Kapf, Martin Nachtmann, and Frederick Zimmer, submitted a report. They stated that they had a hearing before the Assembly Committee, and that the prospects of the adoption of the Excise amendments, providing for the reduction of the license fee on beer, were encouraging. These amendments also provide for a curtailment of some of the arbitrary and discretionary powers of the Excise Commissioners. A committee, composed of Major Sauer, Mr. Kapf, and others, was appointed to see the Excise Commissioners in reference to a reduction of the license fee after the expiration of the present licenses. A committee appointed for that purpose reported that they waited on the Mayor to urge the appointment of a representative of theirs in the Excise Board at the expiration of the term of the present board, on the 1st of May. They were assured by the Mayor that he would take the matter into consideration. A committee was appointed to aid in the prosecution of two policemen who recently, while both were drunk, arrested a saloon-keeper in Forsyth street, and without provocation, it is alleged, dragged him to the station-house. They are to be tried before the Police Commissioners during the present week.

LABOR TOPICS.

A meeting of the General Council of the Laborers' Union was held last night, at the corner of Elizabeth and Grand streets. Delegates were present representing 800 laborers. James O'Brien presided. Resolutions were adopted declaring the intention of the laborers to sustain the Eight-hour law, and censuring in the strongest terms the master mechanics for their action in the matter. They also expressed the opinion that all contracts were injurious to the public interests, and recommended petitioning the Legislature to make the offices of Commissioners of Public Works, Parks, Docks, Police, Controller, Police Justices, and Corporation Counsel elective. It is stated that another strike will soon take place among the Crispins. They are making efforts to get all the non-society men in the City to join their organization. The scale of prices paid now for first-class shops is: For bottoming patent-leather boots, plain, $5 62; grain and plain calf, $5 30 and $5, respectively; for making gaiters and shoes, $4 20 down to $3 90. The employers say that they will not agree to an increase of wages.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The schooner Adelia B., from this port to Somers' Point, N. J., went ashore on Great Egg Harbor Bar yesterday, and will become a total loss.

The lighter Hiram, loaded with hemp, owned by John Sewell, of No. 12 Old slip, capsized off the navy-yard yesterday and was towed into the Cob Dock.

Thomas Foley, a resident of Montreal, Canada, died suddenly, while walking through Canal street yesterday morning, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A meeting will be held next Monday at Delmonico's, Fourteenth street, by the veterans of the National Guard, for the election of officers of the association.

The remains of the late Thomas Christy were taken from his former residence, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, yesterday, for interment in Woodlawn Cemetery.

It was generally conceded in the City Hall yesterday that the nomination of Ex-Judge Howland for Police Commissioner would be confirmed by the Board of Aldermen to-day.

The testimony in the case of the contested will of Phœbe Lozier was concluded yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Counsel will commence summing up on Tuesday next.

Right Rev. Bishop Potter last evening administered the rite of confirmation to fifty-four persons at Chrysostom's Protestant Episcopal Church, Thirty-ninth street and Seventh avenue.

George Ashton Lunt, a young artist, son of George Lunt, formerly the editor of the Boston *Courier*, died in Philadelphia Sunday last. His remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

Mr. William Baxter will read a paper before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, Room No. 21, Cooper Union, this evening, on "Canal Navigation and Baxter Steam Canal-boat."

The Swedish steam corvette Balder, six guns, after firing the usual salutes and the Captain making his parting visit to the commander of the Roanoke, weighed anchor yesterday and sailed for Sweden.

Patrick Farrell, of Seventy-third street and First avenue, was held for examination on a charge of stealing a horse and wagon, valued at $60, from Andrew Dresle, of No. 433 East Seventy-fourth street.

The sloop-of-war Shenandoah, after storing her powder and fixed ammunition at the Naval Arsenal, Ellis Island, yesterday, went into dock in the navy-yard, Brooklyn. She will soon go out of commission.

The steam-ship Abyssinia and Minister Roon sailed yesterday with 70,303 letters, and 103 bags of papers. The Parthia and Baltic, which arrived yesterday from Europe, brought 14,311 letters, and 196 bags of papers.

Mr. T. Johnson, the pool-seller, has concluded to hold the stakes in the ten-mile walking-match between Edward Mullen, of Boston, and William Brown, of this City. The contest will take place next Tuesday, at Deerfoot Park.

The German Women's Association in Aid of Widows and Orphans, of which Mrs. Ottendorfer is President, has received from Mr. Neuenorf the sum of $678 75, the proceeds of a benefit performance at the Germania Theatre.

The funeral of the late Joseph Barber, for many years connected with the New-York press, took place from his late residence, No. 250 West Twenty-third street, yesterday. The remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Wm. Wogan, of No. 238 Henry street, driver of Hook and Ladder Truck, No. 6, while driving the truck to a fire yesterday morning, was thrown from his seat at the corner of Broome and Clinton streets, and sustained severe injuries.

Dr. Emil W. Hoeber delivered a lecture on elocution, yesterday, at Victoria Hall, corner of Fiftieth street and Ninth avenue, under the auspices of the German Republicans. Two of the German Maennerchoir assisted at the entertainment.

The street-salting misdemeanor case which was commenced on Tuesday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was continued yesterday, the evidence being in relation to the injurious effects of the practice of street salting on both man and beast. The case is still on trial.

The British steam-ship Zeolot, Capt Bast, formerly the Helene Park, 863 tons net registry, has been put on she new Williams and Guion Line from this port to Dublin, Ireland. Part of her room was engaged for grain on the other side on a basis of nine shillings per quarter from this port.

Justice Otterbourg, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, held Elizabeth Cody, of No. 348 Water street, and John Walsh, of No. 54 Willet street, for trial in default of $1,000 bail each, on a charge of stealing four overcoats from the store of Isaac Silbertson, of No. 380 Grand street.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, gave a timely hint to lawyers to avoid the too frequent habit of burdening the Judges with the reading of innumerable papers having no direct application to the motion before the court, in cases where motions are taken under consideration.

Owing to an informality in a contract entered into by Mr. Bigler and the Department of Docks to supply piles at $28 76 per pile, a new contract was called for and awarded to Col. James Bagley at $19 75 per pile. This saves the City $45,000, that being the difference between the amount of the two contracts.

There has just been put on record a mortgage made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustees of the real estate, franchises, rolling stock, and all appurtenances of the Erie Railway. The mortgage is for $30,000,000, and is given to secure the second consolidated mortgage bonds of the company.

Dr. Wm. Fayen, aged forty-one, a native of Germany, whose office is at No. 221 East Fifty-third street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at the Harlem Police Court, to answer a charge of improperly treating a patient named Sarah Harvey, aged eighteen years, who now lies in a critical condition at the Reception Hospital in Ninty-ninth street. He was committed without bail to await the result of the girl's injuries.

Major Gen. Shaler, commanding the First Division, New-York State National Guard, yesterday received a communication from Gov. Dix informing him that the resignation of Brig. Gen. Augustus Funk, of the Second Brigade, had been accepted, and Gen. Funk has been ordered to turn over the books, papers, &c., to Col. Frederick A. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, who has been ordered to assume command of the Second Brigade.

The Commander in Chief N. G. S. N. Y. has approved the proceedings of the Military Examining Board, which convened Jan. 20, 1874, by which the commissions of the following officers are declared vacated for disobedience of orders: Second Lieuts. Wm. Meyer, Fifth Infantry, and David C. Brownlee, Eighty-fourth Infantry; Capt. Thomas McCarty, Separate Troop Cavalry, Second Division. Also the acceptance of the resignation of Jesse Wilkinson, Forty-seventh Infantry, provided it be offered within thirty days. The discharge from service is ordered of Capt. Wm. H. Cox, and Second Lieut. Emile Cardozo, of the Seventy-first Infantry.

BROOKLYN.

The Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday morning and ordered the payment of a number of small bills.

William Moran, aged four years, fell from a fourth-story window of No. 497 President street yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

Sylvester Burtis was committed for trial yesterday on a charge of embezzling $63, which he had collected for his employer, Mr. John A. Crowley, of No. 28 Water street.

The Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors visited the Raymond Street Jail yesterday and found it in much need of extensive repairs, which are to be commenced at once.

Frank Brady was arrested yesterday on a charge of highway robbery, preferred by John Mitchell, of No. 250 St. Mark's place. Mitchell charges Brady with knocking him down and robbing him of $17.

During the erection of their new school-house the pupils of Public School No. 12 will occupy Adelphia Academy. The removal of the furniture and the arrangement of the new quarters will give the school about a week's vacation.

The United States Eastern District Court opened yesterday for the trial of causes in admiralty. Herbert S. Hull, recently appointed United States Assistant District Attorney, took the oath of office and assumed his official duties.

Mayor Hunter has written letters to the members of the Legislature favoring the speedy completion of the East River Bridge and urging just and equitable legislation to that end. It is said that work on the bridge will soon be recommenced.

Owen Hobin recovered $250 in the City Court yesterday on a suit against F. B. Coates for $1,000. Plaintiff sustained injuries that incapacitated him from work for some time by falling down defendant's cellar-way, at the corner of Dykeman and Conover street, in December last.

The Register of Vital Statistics yesterday granted a permit for the burial of Mrs. Elizabeth McLean, a native of Scotland, who died at No. 77 Devoe street, aged 100 years and one month. She had resided in Brooklyn for the past 26 years. Old age was the cause of death.

Charles Stramgrom, a peddler, was committed, without bail, by Justice Morse, yesterday, on a charge of brutally beating his wife at their residence corner of Crown street and Washington avenue. The woman, whose injuries are of a serious nature, has been removed to the City Hospital.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Seven physicians, residing in Tarrytown, contradict the exaggerated statements which appeared in some of the daily papers as to the prevalence of small-pox in that town. No new cases are reported for more than a fortnight, and there is no ground for alarm.

The people of West Farms, although within five minutes' walk in a direct line of what is known as the West Farms station of the Harlem River Branch Railroad, are deprived of its facilities of communication in a great measure, in consequence of the great distance they are compelled to travel to the station, for the want of a bridge over the Bronx River at the proper place, and the opening of a street about 50 to 100 feet long, leading from the main road to the needed bridge and thence to the passenger station or depot. The residents of West Farms say that they experience greater difficulty in obtaining legislative action in their favor in such matters now than they did prior to annexation.

A new time-table will go into effect on the Harlem River branch of the New-Haven Railroad next Monday, when eight trains will commence running daily, each way, between Harlem River and New-Rochelle, connecting at Harlem River with steamers to and from Fulton Market slip, New-York, and at New-Rochelle with trains to and from the City on the main line. The trains of the branch road will leave Harlem River at 7, 8, and 9:15 A. M., 1:20, 4, 4:40, 5:15, and 6:45 P. M. Will leave New-Rochelle for the City at 7:12, 7:53, 8:37, and 10:19 A. M., 2:35, 4:40, 5:25, and 6:40 P. M. It is believed that this new shore line will become quite popular during the Summer season, and lead to considerable activity and increase of population to this heretofore isolated section of the country.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Receiver of the defunct Jersey City *Times* sold the establishment out yesterday at a great sacrifice.

Julius Rodmeyer, a vagrant, who slept in the station-house Tuesday night, was run over by a train yesterday morning on the Midland Railroad, at West End, Jersey City, and fatally injured. He was removed to the City Hospital.

At a meeting of the Paterson Board of Trade, of which Thomas Barbour is President, resolutions were adopted denouncing the moiety and spy system, and calling upon Congress to repeal the iniquitous Tariff laws. Congressman Phelps was commended for his opposition to the inflation of the national currency.

A passenger on a Pennsylvania Railroad train on Tuesday night reported to the Chief of Police that while sleeping two men robbed him of his watch, valise, and pocket-book. He was provided with sleeping accommodations, and sent back to Elizabeth yesterday morning, where he said the men got off.

The Dover freight train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, which left Orange yesterday morning, had on board a portion of Murray's circus, and after passing Newark one of the cars caught fire. The engineer knew nothing of it until the train reached Hoboken, and then the car was found to be completely enveloped in flames. The door was quickly burst open and two men rescued in an almost suffocated condition. The fire originated from the accidental upsetting of a lamp. The damage to the circus stock and car amounted to about $600.

The Presbytery of Morris and Orange commenced its annual session Tuesday in the First Presbyterian Church, Orange. Rev. Alfred Yeomans acting as Moderator. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Moderator, Rev. James F. Brewster; Scribes, Revs. J. H. Worcester, Jr., and J. H. Marr; clerical delegates to the General Assembly; Rev. Drs. Irving and Aikman; lay delegates, Elders P. H. Hoffman and H. N. Day. Yesterday's session was devoted to a discussion of benevolence in finance and church extension within the Presbytery bounds.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 15.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market moderately active at a decline of fully ¼c. ℔ lb.; prices range from $5 50@$5 35 for fair to good native Steers; $5 50@$6 for choice to extra; $4 50@$5 50 for fair to choice Texans; $4 20@$4 80 for good to choice Feeders. Shipments, 1,900. Live Hogs active and firm; receipts, 13,000; advanced 10c.; prices range from $5@$6 10 for inferior to extra, with the bulk of the sales at $5 35@$5 75; shipments, 8,500. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; market less active and a shade lower at $6@$6 75 for fair to good; shipments, 85.

THE HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, April 15.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 18½@19 reals ℔ arroba. Exchange quiet and weak; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 108@110 premium; short sight, 110@112 premium; 60 days, gold, 138@139 premium; short sight, 141@142 premium; Spanish Gold, 240@241.

[Advertisement.]

HUMAN HAIR GOODS.

Extraordinary reduction in hair goods. Solid Hair Switches from 75 cents to $3; Natural Curls from 50 cents upward; Gray Hair no extra charge; Combings made up, 35 cents per ounce. JOSEPH'S Hair Emporium, No. 377 8th av., near 29th st.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Lea, Miss H. Lea, Miss M. Lea, Miss Marion Lea, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Bailey, Miss M. P. White, Miss E. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bothwell, Miss Prince and five children, Miss B. M. Boswell, Miss Mary M. Owen, T. B. Sands, Mrs. H. C. Adams, Jr., infant, and maid, Mrs. Baker, Miss Baker, Walter Berry, Marshall Pratt, Rev. R. Owen, Henry L. Morris, Jr., John Carey, Jr., Rev. R. C. Caswall, wife, infant, and child, C. B. Caldwell, Mrs. W. J. Heyward, two Misses McCosh, Miss Forbush, Miss Dudley, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Aikens, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Tiffany, infant, and nurse, F. G. Brown, A. L. Ripley, J. D. Dudley, Miss Minnie Bellows, S. R. Sampson, C. Kyte, E. H. Hall, Edward Rorquiese, Wm. C. McClenahan, Mrs. Henry Blanfield, E. Wyndham, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Bechet, D. G. Guestier, C. P. Mafziger, J. Gardner, Thos. J. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Jones, Mrs. Robt. Moffatt, Miss Lottie Buffett, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Alexander, two children and maid, Mrs. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. John Gill and child, Glover Harrison, John Burns, J. Lange, Alexander A. Allan, James Watt, Mr. Donneuil, Mr. and Mrs. John Thorn, Mme. Cornelis, Mme. Jones and companion, Alex. Rumwill, Miss Jennie B. Rumwill, Miss Ellen Alford, Mme. Tucker and companion, Mme. Boudreaux, J. P. Leslie, T. F. Moffatt, C. W. Topham, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Welstead, Fred. Welstead, Benj. Welstead, A. Chambers, Mr. Radley, Mr. and Mrs. Kolmstamer, Hon. Wm. Hunter, Rev. J. H. Waterbury, W. Churchill, W. Barnwall, W. H. Benjamin, John Herbert Turner, B. Simon, Miss Scull, Miss Lewis, G. B. Dalias, W. Trumbull, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Borden, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Duncan and infant, Mrs. St. G. Browne and nurse, Alex. B. Grogan, Mr. Henry, Mr. Grote, Geo. Chapen, Wm. H. Brown, P. M. L. Massardier, J. Dumas, Capt. Edward Stevens, James Ross.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Lieut. L. B. Wright, Sergt. A. L. Richards, Elias Cohen, Mr. Jack and wife, R. E. Cook, Miss Lizzie Ames, Mrs. G. D. Thomas, Mrs. Jas. Cuyler, Thomas H. Broome and wife, Miss Carrie Jones, Miss Alace A. Woods, E. L. Hacket, J. R. Thomas, L. M. Mayhew, Mrs. H. Hazer, Miss Parrish, Mrs. H. T. Nichol, and child, F. D. Corkry, E. H. Willets, J. A. Merrell, Mrs. Cherry, W. H. Gregg, wife and son, E. Haight, J. C. Warron, Mrs. E. Geminden and two children, Miss J. Burns, Miss M. Kenny, Miss K. M. Neely, A. V. Garief, Capt. Wheeler, C. E. Smith, G. E. Smith, H. C. Urmy, Dr. Uhlein, wife and daughter, Capt. Townsend, E. P. Shores, T. L. Jenks, Mrs. Morris and two children, H. Henug, H. Nuger, A. Sloggin, Miss Shedwich, O. L. Sweetzer and wife, J. H. Gololowski, N. H. Reynolds, L. Columbo, H. B. Fleming, wife, and child, T. W. Moore, F. Hawkins, O. P. Curtis, D. L. Hubbard and daughter, C. C. Monroe and wife, F. G. Richards, J. McCorn, P. Feldman, J. Travers, J. Roach, M. Kelly, P. Sloan, A. Wright, J. Conner, W. Fruvier and wife, Mrs. McGuire, J. McCorsan, B. Harrington, Edw. Bell, A. Pôniers, E. Cochran, J. Conlen, M. Morris, and 40 steerage.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—Mrs. M. C. Bishop, five children, and three servants, Miss A. C. Williams, Arthur Burgess, L. Muhoberaz and wife, Mrs. F. D. Curtis and child, C. F. Caruana, F. W. Decastro, Solomon Gershel, G. Chambers, Edmund Phinney, Isaac Emery, T. Margan, F. R. Allen, Hugh Dunlap, F. Brewer, W. Cruikshank, J. Menendez, R. Fega, G. Gonzalez, P. P. Coado and servant, H. Alexander, G. Busjager.

In steam-ship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Mrs. T. H. Morton, Robert Morton, E. Van Tassel, J. Torrez y Valdez, R. Vincenzo, A. Fazio, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Thomas Morton, Ygnacio Hayo, C. Lopez y Albumen, G. Pennacchio, G. Antonio.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:21	Sun sets.....6:40	Moon sets..7:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:39	Gov. Island..8:28	Hell Gate...9:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, April 15.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Minister Roon, (Ger.,) Erdman, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; South Carolina, Beckett, Charlestown, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Constantine, Creevey, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Battestura C., (Ital.,) Boults, Belfast, Ireland, A. P. Agresta; Brothers, Thurston, Caibarien, E. Sanchez y Dolz; G. De Zaldo, Miller, Matanzas, Waydell & Co.; Ruma, (Aust.,) Zegna, Cork, or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Carolius, (Ital.,) Gargenta, Londonderry, Slocovich & Co.; Victor, Pond, Port Elizabeth, (South Africa,) Arnold, Hines & Co.; Olaf Kyne, (Norw.,) Anderson, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Certvorti Dubrovachi, (Aust.,) Tenenovich, Queenstown, &c., Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Volant, (Br.,) McDonald, St. Johns, N. F., E. G. Hubbard; Carrie Dingle, (Br.,) Daniel, Exeter, England, G. F. Bulley & Co.

Schrs. O. K., (Br.,) Fulton, Falmouth, Jamaica, A. H. Solomon & Co.; Snow Bird, (Br.,) Cripps, Yarmouth, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; Kate Carlton, (Br.,) Grant Cardenas, J. C. Loud & Co.; Wm. Rice, Pressey, Nassau, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Macedonia, (Br.,) Laird, Glasgow March 25 and Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had strong westerly gales and very heavy head sea the entire passage; March 28, no latitude, &c., passed ship Roseneath, hove to under close-reefed maintopsail; April 13, passed a White Star steamer bound E.; April 8, passed large quantities of ice.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Deaken, Havana April 11, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Morro Castle, Morton, Havana April 10, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah April 11, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Henry, (Ger.,) Wessels, Bremen 60 ds., with mdse. to H. Koop & Co.

Ship Gerhard, (Ger.,) Klamp, Bremen Feb. 22, with mdse. to Herman Koop & Co.

Bark Dei, (Ital.,) Scarzolo, Gloucester, Eng., Feb. 21, with salt to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Federika, (Ital.,) Leciti, Cagliari, 48 ds., with salt to order—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Bark Giuseppe Bozzio, (Ital.,) Pastrino, Leghorn, 65 ds., with mdse. to order, vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Konkordia, (Norw.,) Molbach, London, 43 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Chas. Forbes, (of Portland,) Bradford, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Bark Dashing Wave, (of Fowey,) Hocken, Palermo 56 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Dagmal, (Norw.,) Haave, Liverpool 46 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Elizabeth, (Swed.,) Naslund, Liverpool Feb. 13, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Franklin, (Norw.,) Clementsen, Arendal Feb. 2, in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored off Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Frigate Bird, (Norw.,) Tonnesen, Feb. 27, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Lizzie Merry, (of Portland,) Lawrence, Nassau 10 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Bark Dover, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Stilphen, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Knowlton & Co. April 5 lat. 24, lon. 84, spoke brig B. Ingenac, from Cienfuegos, for New-York.

Bark Alexandria, (Swed.,) Almfelt, Antwerp 50 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Governor Troup, (of Boston,) Lakeman, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to Rubria & Co.

Bark Marie, (Ger.,) Permier, London 43 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Album, (Ital.,) Berlotte, Genoa 42 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 4.

Brig Woodland, Valentine, Caibarien 9 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Brig Oliver, (of Bermuda,) Weeks, Port-au-Prince 14 ds., with logwood to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Guantanamo 14 ds., with sugar to Brooks & Co.—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Ella Vail, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Gamage, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to D. De Castro & Co.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor,) Faulkner, Curacao 14 ds., with mdse. to Joseph Foulke's Sons. April 5, lat. 28, lon. 71, spoke brig Eliza Thomson, from Arecibo, for New-Haven; left in port, bark Rocket, for New-York, dg.

Schr. General Grant, (of Huntington,) Hawes, Laguna 20 ds., with mahogany to Thebaud Bros.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Cranmer, Norfolk.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Charles Platt, (of Philadelphia,) Sharp, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Brown Bros. & Co.

Schr. Morning Star, (of Cohasset,) Paine, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Wm. Douglas. Left in port schrs. Ricardo Barras, for New-York in 3 ds.; C. F. Mayo, Mary D. Leach, Chas. May, Maid of the Mist, and Commerce, for do., wtg.

Schr. North America, (of Halifax,) Joyce, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Jova & Co.

Schr. Edwin J. Palmer, Stevens, Frontera, Mexico, 21 ds., with hides and mahogany to Thebaud Bros. Left in port schr. H. H. Pitt, for New-York in 7 ds.

Schr. Helena, (of Halifax,) Langenberg, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Brugiere & Aviles—vessel to J. A. Horsay.

Schr. Rebecca M. Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Grace, Mantanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Schr. M. E. Higgins, (of Provincetown,) Paine, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi y Taulina. Schr. Mary D. Leach, hence, arr. April 3.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Price, San Blas 15 ds., with cocoanuts, &c., to Hoadley, Eno & Co. April 8, off Havana, passed schr. M. S. Lewis bound N.; sld. in co. with schr. Speculator, for New-York; left in port schrs. Israel Snow and Lucretia, seeking.

Schr. Miranda, Hardy, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Mason, Rose, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. T. D. Gray, Brewster, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Virginia.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. A. Derrike, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. G. H. Mills, Tileston, Baltimore.

Schr. Annie L. Lockwood, St. John, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. G. Pease, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Alice, Hawkins, Brookhaven.

Schr. Horizon, Leet, Pawtucket.

Schr. Henry May, Fitch, Somerset.

Schr. Glenwood, Hallock, Virginia.

Schr. S. I. Houeman, Ryder, Virginia.

Schr. F. L. Porter, Forbes, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Estelle Day, (of Milton, Del.,) Carey, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Rubira & Co.

Schr. W. H. Van Name, Holmes, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Tyler, Peterson, Virginia.

Schr. M. A. Low, Carman, Virginia.

Schr. Eolus, Boggs, Virginia, for New-Haven.

SAILED—Steam-ships Minister Roon, for Bremen; Abyssinia, for Liverpool; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans; South Carolina, for Charleston; Leo, for Savannah.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S. W.; cloudy and hazy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, April 15.—Arr. barks Raundrup, from Gottenburg; Krey Waggersin, from Newcastle; brig Mariana 1st, from Rio Grande; schrs. Benjamin Young, from Surinam; Eliza J. Staples, from St. Martin's; L. and M. Knowles, from Sagua; Endie Waters, from Trinidad; M. M. Drew, from Jacksonville.

BOSTON, April 15.—Arr. bark Boomerang, from Caibarien; schr. E. S. Porter, from Galveston.

Below, bark Sarah B. Hale, from Cardenas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 15.—Arr. barkentine Isabella Wilson, from Rio Janeiro, for orders; revenue cutter Colfax; she reports passed in for Baltimore, barks Lubra, from Matanzas; Morancy, from Rio Janeiro; Tillid, from London, and two Italian barks.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark St. Lawrence, from Demerara.

The United States steamer Dispatch, from Key West, passed up to Norfolk to-day.

Sld. bark Saga, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 15.—Sld. bark Bygord, Christensen, for Baltimore.

Passed in, schr. Maria Ines, from Eleuthera, for City Point.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 15.—Sld. for the United States—Lina, Gazelle, Saga, Vincenza, Emanuel, Pudel, and Dirigo.

Arr. out, from the United States, on the 14th inst.—Rex, H. L. Routh, Fenwick, Constantia, and Norge.

Also arr. out from the United States—Atalayador, Rosario, Goaquin Serra, Nueva Sabina, R. B. Gove, Rosa, Mayaguazana, Clara, Hattie N. Gove, Ricardo III., Rachel, and Wm. Robertson.

The brig Eckel arr. here to-day from Philadelphia much damaged.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 15.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Hermann, Capt. Reichmann, from Norfolk April 4, for Bremen, touched here at 10 o'clock this morning.

QUEENSTOWN, April 15.—The Cunard line steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, from Boston April 4, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock last evening.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.—The American line steam-ship Indiana sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia with 191 passengers.

BRISTOL, Eng., April 15.—The Great Western Line steam-ship Cornwall, Capt. Gibson, sld. for New-York to-day.

BREMEN, April 15.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Ohio, Capt. Von Emster, from New-York March 25, arr. here on 13th inst. The accident to her machinery, causing her to put into Falmouth, was trifling, and caused slight detention.

The North German Lloyd's steam-ship America, Capt. Bussins, from New-York April 1, also arr. here on the 13th inst.

TAKEN FOR DEBT.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLATED-WARE,

MADE BY

The Meriden Britannia Company, Rogers & Bros.,

AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS.

WILL BE SOLD AT

MANUFACTURER'S PRICES BY

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO

NO. 23 MAIDEN LANE.

DIAMONDS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

A FINE LOT OF

Old East India Stones.

SOME RARE GEMS.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO

CLOCKS, BRONZES, AND MUSIC-BOXES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.

WILL BE SOLD LOW.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE PERAMBULATORS, $8. Send for circular. LEWIS P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

AND IMPORTERS OF

Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Gems, and Rare Stones,

ALSO, CAREFULLY-SELECTED

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMONDS,

TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF CLOSE BUYERS IS PARTICULARLY INVITED.

HAVING THEIR DESIGNERS AND WORKSHOPS ON THE PREMISES, AND THE ACKNOWLEDGED BEST STAFF OF DIAMOND JEWELERS IN THE COUNTRY, THEY OFFER UNEQUALED INDUCEMENTS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GEM JEWELRY AND RESETTING OF STONES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

Highest Prize at Vienna, 1873.

KNIGHTLY CROSS OF THE IMPERIAL ORDER of FRANCIS JOSEPH CONFERRED BY THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

Upon the inventor of the FAIRBANKS' SCALE.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

Fairbanks, Brown & Co., No. 2 Milk st., Boston.

Warehouses in all the principal cities of the Union.

REAL BARGAINS IN CHINA, GLASS, PLATED WARE, AND GAS FIXTURES.

In order to dispose promptly of $100,000 worth of surplus stock left over since the panic, and to make room for new Spring goods,

Nicol, Davidson & Co., No. 686 Broadway,

Offer the following inducements on a portion of their stock:

Twenty to forty per cent. discount on $50,000 worth of Gas Fixtures.

Twenty per cent. discount on $30,000 worth of China and Glass Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Dessert Sets, Toilet Sets, &c.

Twenty-five per cent. discount on $20,000 worth of Cutlery and Fine Plated Ware.

Brooks Brothers, CLOTHIERS,

beg leave to announce their removal from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

KURTZ PHOTOGRAPHER, has removed from No. 872 Broadway, to the more spacious rooms of his NEW BUILDING, on Madison square, (East 23d st.)

Richardson, Boynton & Co., Manufacturers, and dealers in Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES. Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ETRUSCAN RESEARCHES. By ISAAC TAYLOR, M. A., Vicar of Twickenham. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co. 1874.

It was in 1845 that Mr. Layard began those excavations in the East which, followed up in many places, afterward resulted in vastly enriching the museums of Europe, and in extending our knowledge of both Egyptian and Assyrian art and history. Looking back to that period, it is not easy to realize the vast strides that have been made during the interval in all that pertains to what may be termed Biblical times. The antiquities, consisting chiefly of works of art and sculptured records, are in themselves of immense interest and value. But their worth would have been comparatively small if no clue to the nature of the several inscriptions had been discovered. The three forms in which these appeared were Assyrian, Egyptian and Etruscan. The first two yielded, not readily, but completely, to the ingenuity of Eastern scholars, but the last steadily defied all efforts to elucidate it. This was the more provoking because, although there are no literary remains of the Etruscan language, it is amply represented on many monumental remains. Attempts to decipher these through the aid of Latin, Greek, Ascan, Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Ethiopic, Chinese, Coptic, and Basque were all made in vain. Sir W. Bentham believed the Etruscan to be a Keltic dialect. Dr. Donaldson and the Earl of Crawford sought to show that it was Gothic. Mr. Ellis considered that it had Armenian affinities; and Dr. Steub held that it was a Rhæto-Romansch language. But, in truth, little else was known about it, except that it differed much from other ancient tongues, and that it was not intelligible to people whose literature has been preserved in the old classics.

It was under these circumstances that Mr. Taylor, the author of the book before us, turned his attention to the Finno-Turkic languages, those closely allied forms of speech which prevail throughout the region which lies between the Ural and the Altai, and here he professes to have found the much-needed key to the Etruscan. These, he says, supplied the required sense for every genuine Etruscan word, as to the significance of which there was any reasonable indication. They stood the test when applied to the numerals, and proceeding to grammatical construction, Mr. Taylor found that, as far as they could be recognized, the pronouns, verb substantive, and the grammatical suffixes are of the undoubted Finno-Turkic type. Extending then his inquiries into the region of comparative mythology, he discovered that the gods who had been worshiped in Etruria "for centuries before Roman history begins, in many cases bore the same names, and discharged the same offices, as the gods which are now worshiped by the pagan hunters who roam on the shores of the Arctic Ocean."

The importance of this discovery, not only to philology but to history, can scarcely be overrated, and we cannot better define the nature of the book which we are noticing than by describing it as a narrative of the discovery, and an explanation of the various steps by which it was attained, and by which it is supported. It is replete with facts of the most intense interest, and although it constitutes a record of exploration in a hitherto unknown territory, it contains a mass of cumulative evidence that cannot easily be called in question. To describe the Finno-Turkic family, where Mr. Taylor made his discovery, he uses the term Ugric, a word which means "belonging to the highlands." This, then, applies to the Turanian tribes of the great Asiatic tableland, and comprises the Finnic, Samojedic, Turkic, (or Tartaric,) Mongolic, and Tungusic peoples. The word Altaic would, to our thinking, have been preferable. But Mr. Taylor says he discarded it because it is less familiar to English and American readers, though he acknowledges its value. The reason, however, seems insufficient. Ethnologists are certainly familiar with both words, and philologists ought to be, while to outside readers the one would probably be as readily acquired as the other, and there can be no doubt that Altaic is better than Ugric. However, the matter is of comparatively small importance.

Not so the discovery which Mr. Taylor announces. Niebuhr said he would willingly bestow half of his fortune on the man who should find the clue to the Etruscan language. Rome, that is the Rome of history, was of Etruscan origin, and was ruled by an Etruscan dynasty. "The beginning of her culture, her art, and her religion were, to a great extent, Etruscan, and her social and political institutions are not without evidence of Etruscan influence. The more obscure elements of Roman life—that portion of her civilization which was certainly not Hellenic, and probably even non-Aryan, may be assumed to be if not directly Etruscan, at least to be due to that Finnic substratum of population which was the main support of the Etruscan ruling class." Thus the discovery of a clue to the Etruscan language, and thereby to the character of the Etruscan people, will entail the rewriting of much of the history of early Roman civilization, and we hope that Mr. Taylor's labors may be sustained.

It is estimated that the separation of the Etruscans from the Ugric stock took place at least 3,000 years ago. At that time there were in existence two well-marked branches—the Western, or European branch, and the Eastern, or Asiatic. There are, in like manner, two distinct elements in the Etruscan mythology and language. Livy, himself a native of Etruria, said that the people of the towns spoke a different dialect from that prevalent in the country districts. It would be in the latter that the aboriginal population would be chiefly represented, and it must have been Finnic. This population comprised, perhaps, the Pelasgi, but certainly the Sabines, Marsi, Ligures, Siculi, and other hill tribes. Sabine words that have reached us are of a Finnic type. The word Sabine itself is "phonetically equivalent to Sabme, the national appellation of the Lapps." The Asiatic division of the Etruscan is Tartaric rather than Finnic, and, apparently basing the theory on Livy's remark, Mr. Taylor concludes that the European or Finnic branch represented a conquered people, and the Tartaric branch a conquering people. The most archaic forms of Ugric speech now in existence are those of the Yenissei. Next to this are placed the dialects of the Ostiaks, and Mr. Taylor mentions some traditions which remarkably strengthen the philological connections between the Etruscan race and the Siberian Steppe. But more strange than these is some evidence derived from the Chinese, whose records have preserved the legend as to their origin, which 3,000 years ago was current among the Siberian Asena or Turks. This legend is almost in all particulars identical with that which professed to account for the origin of Rome.

"According to the Chinese historians," says Mr. Taylor, "the forefathers of the Turkic race belonged to a Hunnic horde which was well nigh exterminated by its enemies. The sole survivor was a boy ten years of age, who, with the loss of his hands and feet, succeeded in escaping the massacre which befell his kindred by creeping into a morass. There he was found by a she-wolf, who suckled and fostered him in a cave. Taking the name of his foster-mother, the boy was called 'Tsena,' from the Mongolic *schino*, or *tschino*, a wolf. When he had grown up to manhood, he took his foster-mother to wife. She bore to him ten cubs, who grew up to be mighty warriors. Having captured wives from a neighboring tribe, they became fathers of the race of the Asena, whose banner was adorned with the heads of wolves. This horde afterward became known as the Tukin, or Turks."

The history of this legend is plain. The Ugric word *sena* meant man. The Asena were simply "the men." But the etymology having become obscured by linguistic changes, the word *schino*, a wolf, was taken to be the true origin of the name, and the myth was invented as a means of accounting for the name of a nation "which called itself the 'Wolf race,' and bore wolves' heads as its *totem*." Rome being an Etruscan city, it is easy to perceive how the legend, long known in Chinese annals, should have been transferred to the banks of the Tiber, and hence transmitted to us with the early pages of Roman history; and Latin students will easily trace the parallelism through the minor details.

The Aryan and Semitic nations have left us as archæological remains, temples, theatres, palaces, bridges, roads, aqueducts, but few tombs. The Turanian race, of which the Chinese, Mongols, Tatars, and Finns are the modern representatives, were, on the other hand, pre-eminently tomb-builders. Their creed was Animism. They believed that all things animate or inanimate had its soul or spirit, which belief is in a degree retained by the American Indians of the present. Their tombs were constructed in accordance with this belief, and were also their temples or places of worship. Remains of them are to be found over many parts of Europe and Asia; in Siberia, Poland, Denmark, Sweden, Hanover, Britain, France, Spain, Algiers, and India; but the people who built these were, in Mr. Taylor's judgment, but little removed from savages. It has, however, been shown by a French writer that in Asia the Turanian tribes had attained a high civilization—a fact which Mr. Taylor seems to have forgotten, unless, as is more probable, he assumes that the early invaders of Italy belonged to these civilized tribes, in which case we have an explanation of the evidences of advancement which have been left to us. But still he fails to draw the mark between the savage and the civilized era in the history of those tribes, and he makes that failure, or the confusion which resembles it, the more notable by afterward indicating the Egyptians, Lydians, and Etruscans as the three "civilized" tomb-building races. He shows at the same time very clearly the close affinity of these to the Turanians, and to many readers his chapters upon their religion, laws, and customs in this reference will form the most interesting in the book. We shall, however, allude to one only—that of religion—as the most important. Before their separation there was among all the Ugric tribes one common faith. This was very similar to that in the Chinese mythology. It implied the reverence of three orders of things: First, the power of heaven—that is, the spirits of the sun, moon, stars, sky, clouds, and thunder; secondly, the powers of earth—those deathless spirits which are supposed to inhabit the mountains, stones, rivers, fields, and trees; and third, the ancestral powers or spirits of the departed, who are believed to retain an interest in the concerns of their descendants. This threefold belief prevailed among all the Turanian nations, and also among the Etruscans. It is found at the present day among the heathen tribes of Tungusic and Samojedic descents; and it is worthy of note also, although Mr. Taylor does not refer to this, that the middle portion of it forms almost the entire creed of very many of the Australian tribes. In some, it is true, there are, as it were, vestiges of the threefold belief, but it is only faintly existent, while in others the first and third sections have been entirely lost, a fact which suggests a curious field of inquiry to the anthropologist. A portion of the same creed was adopted by the Romans.

The tombs afford the plainest indications of a connection between the Etruscans and Turanians, and it is to these, therefore, that Mr. Taylor has devoted the closest attention. Death scenes were favorite subjects with the Etruscan sculptors, and upon these are found the constant recurrence of four names, *kulmu*, *vanth*, *hinthial*, and *nathum*. These are essentially un-Roman and un-Aryan. But in the mythology of the Finns *Kalma* is the name of the deity who rules over the grave and its inhabitants, and it is retained in the modern language of those people as meaning the "smell of a corpse." Mr. Taylor naturally expresses some surprise that the connection between the two words was not earlier recognized, for in it "we have supplied at once the key to unlock the Etruscan language."

The root *kul*, meaning death, is traceable through all the Ugric speech, and appears, says Mr. Taylor, in the familiar Turkic word "ghoul," which is used to define a loathsome spirit who haunts the graveyard and fattens on the corpses. But there is an error here. The word is not Turkish, but Arabic, and this leads us to make the remark that Mr. Taylor has constantly mistaken the origin of words to which he alludes, thus mixing up several Asiatic languages in strange confusion. This is the weakest feature about the book, and very much tends to shake our confidence, though we are still inclined to think that the author is right in his main suggestion. He has only allowed it to carry him too far. There can be little doubt that in the Etruscan, Kulma described the "Spirit of the Grave," and in that application it exactly explains all the interpretation necessary in the places where it is used. In like manner it is shown that *vanth* refers to the "Angel of Death," *hinthial* to a ghost or shade, and that *nathum* corresponds with the Greek "Aty," the pursuing fury who follows in the track of crime. This last word is not found in the Finn mythology; but Mr. Taylor reminds us that Marco Polo has described how the Mongols of his day worshiped a powerful deity whom they called Nagatai, which was probably a compound of *natha* and *aga*, "lord." We may remark also that it can be traced among some branches of the Malay race at the present time, with whom it refers generally, perhaps always, to an evil genius of the woods.

But adequately to do justice to Mr. Taylor, and to indicate as distinctly as we would wish the various ingenious steps by which he very substantially asserts the accuracy of his discovery, would require more space than we can possibly bestow. His chapter upon epitaphs is especially clear and interesting; but we must say that the whole argument is constructed with such an array of evidence as well nigh to command an unquestioning faith. This, however, in these days of critical research, it will not receive, nor does it require it. The work contains a few assumptions upon matters of indirect import which may be challenged; but even if they are disputed the main argument remains intact, and we cannot but regard Mr. Taylor's investigations as having led to one of the most important philological discoveries of the age, unless further investigation should show that his philological errors, to which we have referred, are sufficient to weaken his hypothesis, and we do not think that they can do so very materially. We shall await with some interest the application of it to the great collection of Etruscan inscriptions which was made some time ago by Signor Fabretti. They are readily accessible, and may be attacked at once; and the new light which they and others may be expected to throw upon ancient history is such as to justify the immediate and earnest attention which we hope that Mr. Taylor may be induced to give them.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 West. Union...... 77⅝	200 Erie Railway...... 37⅛
200 do...... 77⅝	1300 do...... 37
100 do...... 77⅝	1000 do...... 36⅞
1300 do...... 77¼	200 do......s3. 37
2400 do...... 77⅛	1000 Union Pacific...... 36¾
600 do...... 77	500 do...... 36⅞
300 do...... 76⅞	1300 do...... 36¾
500 do...... 76¾	800 do...... 36⅝
200 do......c. 76¾	500 do...... 36⅝
400 do...... 76¾	500 do......c. 36¾
3300 do...... 76¾	200 do......c. 36⅝
1800 do...... 76⅞	200 do......s3. 36⅝
500 do......s3. 76¾	100 North-western...... 54
600 Pacific Mail...... 47⅛	600 do...... 53¾
200 do...... 47	100 do......s3. 53¾
400 do...... 46¾	300 do...... 53⅝
1100 do...... 46⅞	100 do...... 53¼
200 do...... 46½	400 do...... 53⅝
1700 do...... 46⅞	100 do......b3. 53½
700 do...... 46¾	200 do......s3. 53¼
1000 N. Y. C. & H...... 99½	100 North-west. Pf...... 70⅞
500 do...... 99⅝	600 Han. & St. Jo...... 32½
500 do...... 99¼	200 St. Paul...... 42
500 do...... 99	100 do......b60. 42½
500 do...... 98⅞	100 do......s3. 42¼
1000 do...... 98¾	300 do...... 42¼
300 do......c. 98⅞	700 do...... 42⅛
50 do...... 99⅛	100 do......s3. 42
100 do......s3. 98⅞	200 do...... 42
1500 do......b3. 99	300 do......b60. 42½
100 Ohio & Miss...... 29¼	100 do......b60. 42⅝
100 do...... 29⅜	300 do......b60. 42¾
500 Lake Shore...... 76	100 do...... 42⅜
3600 do...... 75⅞	600 do...... 42
1700 do...... 75¾	100 St. Paul Pf...... 60¾
500 do...... 75⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash...... 45¼
900 do...... 75½	700 do...... 45
1000 do...... 75⅝	100 do......c. 44¾
4800 do...... 75⅛	100 do...... 44¾
1800 do...... 75¼	100 do...... 44⅞
1400 do...... 75⅝	100 Ohio & Miss...... 29½
800 do...... 75⅜	400 Del., L. & W......s3. 107½
500 do...... 75⅛	50 New-Jer. Central...... 106½
1500 do...... 75	200 Rock Island...... 101⅝
1000 do...... 74⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......12. 119⅞	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65......new. 119⅝
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C......c. 121½	3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......c. 120⅝
5,800 U. S. 5-20 R., '64...... 116½	100,000 do......12. 120½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......c. 121½	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......12. 120⅝
1,000 do......12. 121¾	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 Reg...... 114⅞
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......new. 119⅝	50,000 do...... 114¾
5,000 do......c. 119½	35,000 U. S. 5s, C, '81......b. c. 116½
75,000 do......12. 119½	5,000 do......12. 116½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s...... 94¼	900 Un. Pac......b. c. 36⅝
1,000 Alb. & Sus. 2d. 97½	100 do......s3. 36⅝
25,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 28¼	100 do......c. 36⅝
1,000 M. & S.P. 7s. gd. 88¼	100 do......b3. 36¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 101½	200 do...... 36⅝
5,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. B...... 88½	1000 do...... 36½
	100 do......s3. 36½
2,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 103¼	300 do...... 36⅝
4,000 Mor. & Es. 2d. 101	100 do...... 36⅝
12,000 L. S. Cons. C. 97½	150 Cl. & P. Gtd......b. c. 89¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s. '87. 95	14 Mich. Central...... 81
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, Reg. 106	100 do......b. c. 80
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 105¾	1000 L. S. & M. S......b. c. 75
9,000 do...... 106	500 do......s3. 75
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st...... 86½	100 do......b3. 75
2,000 do...... 86⅝	900 do...... 74⅞
1,000 U. P. 10s, Inc... 88	900 do...... 74¾
1,000 B. & E., n. b. c. 97	1500 do...... 74⅝
2,000 Cl. & P. 4th... 89½	1600 do...... 74½
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 65	300 do...... 74⅝
3,000 Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. Div...... 84	100 do...... 74¾
	3400 do...... 74⅞
1,000 Mich. So. 2d. 103½	500 do......b3. 75
5,000 L. & N. C., '98. 88½	2100 do...... 75
500 W. U. Tel. 7s...100	500 do...... 74⅞
10,000 M. & E. 1st...b. c. 107	600 do...... 74¾
200 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 99	1600 do...... 74⅝
100 do......c. 98⅞	300 do...... 74¾
400 do......s3. 98¾	1000 do...... 74⅞
100 do......c. 99	200 do...... 75
400 do......b3. 99	800 do......s3. 75
800 do...... 99	300 do...... 75⅞
1500 do...... 98¾	200 do......b3. 74¾
600 do...... 98⅞	1300 do...... 74¾
50 Alb. & Sus...... 94	400 do...... 74⅞
100 Amer. Ex......b. c. 63¾	100 do......b3. 75
100 do......b3. 63½	200 do...... 75
500 West. U. Tel...b. c. 76¾	10 N. Y. N. H. & H. b. c. 133
100 do......s3. 76¾	200 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 53⅛
800 do...... 76⅝	700 do...... 53
3200 do...... 76⅝	500 do...... 52⅞
100 do...... 76⅝	200 do......c. 53
300 do...... 76⅝	400 do...... 53⅛
100 do...... 76¾	100 do......s3. 53⅛
100 do...... 76¾	100 do...... 52⅞
200 do...... 76⅝	300 do......b3. 53
500 do...... 76½	400 do...... 53
100 do......b3. 76⅝	300 do...... 53
600 do...... 76⅝	400 C. & N. W. Pf...b. c. 70
500 do...... 76¼	100 do......b3. 70
700 do......s3. 76¼	50 do......s3. 70
700 do...... 76¼	5 Chi. & Alt...... 103½
100 do......b3. 76⅜	100 Amer. Dis. Tel...... 57
300 do...... 76⅜	100 do...... 57¼
100 do......b3. 76⅜	100 do...... 57⅛
600 do...... 76½	100 do...... 57½
1000 do......s3. 76½	200 do...... 58
100 do......b3. 76½	500 C. & R. I...b. c. s10. 100⅞
1100 do...... 76½	900 do......b3. 101
2000 do...... 76⅝	200 do...... 101
100 do......s3. 76½	200 Del., L. & W...b. c. 107¼
100 do...... 76⅝	100 C., M. & St. P...b. c. 42⅛
200 do......c. 76⅝	100 do...... 42¼
100 Erie......b. c. 36¾	100 do......s3. 42
100 do...... 36⅝	400 do...... 42
1600 do...... 36¾	100 do...... 41⅞
500 do...... 36½	100 Tol. & W...b. c. b3. 44¾
200 Pac. Mail...b. c. s3. 46⅞	500 do...... 44⅝
200 do...... 46⅝	100 do......s3. 44⅞
100 do......b3. 46¾	100 do......s3. 44⅝
300 do......b3. 46¾	200 do...... 44⅞
1400 do...... 46⅝	100 P., F. W. & C. Gd. 94½
600 do...... 46⅝	50 do......b. c. 94⅝
400 do......s3. 46⅝	100 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf......b. c. 25
100 do...... 46⅝	
100 do......c. 46½	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31⅞
300 do...... 46½	100 do...... 31¾
100 do......b3. 46¼	200 do...... 31⅝
500 do...... 46¼	100 do...... 31⅞
400 do...... 46½	200 O. & M...b. c. b3. 29½
300 do...... 46½	100 do...... 29⅜
200 do......s3. 46½	100 do...... 29½
600 do...... 46⅜	100 do......b3. 29¼
100 do......b3. 46⅜	250 C., C. & I. C...b. c. s3. 32
700 do...... 46⅜	100 do...... 32
100 do...... 46⅜	200 do......b3. 32⅛
200 do...... 46½	200 do......b3. 32¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

700 Western Union... 76⅝	100 Rock Island...... 101⅛
100 do...... 76⅝	100 Tol. & Wab...... 44⅞
100 Pacific Mail...... 46½	100 do......s3. 44⅞
200 Erie...... 36⅝	100 Un. Pac...... 36½
200 do...... 36⅝	800 do......s3. 36⅜
300 N. Y. C. & H...... 99	700 do...... 36⅜
100 do...... 99⅛	100 do......b3. 36⅜
300 do...... 99	100 do......b3. 36⅜
200 do...... 98⅞	500 do......b3. 36⅝
200 do...... 98⅞	100 do...... 36⅝
300 do......s3. 99	100 do...... 36⅝
600 do...... 98¾	100 Del., L. & W...s3. 107
100 do......s30. 98⅞	200 do...... 107
100 do...... 98⅞	200 do...... 107¼
600 do......b3. 99	100 Bos., H. & E...... 1⅝
500 Lake Shore...... 74⅞	10 Chi., B. & Q...... 103½
500 do...... 75	100 Han. & St. Jo...... 32
700 do...... 74⅞	400 C., C. & I. C...... 32
100 do......b3. 74⅞	100 do...... 32⅛
1800 do...... 84¾	100 North-western...s3. 53
500 do......s3. 74¾	100 do...... 53
600 do...... 74⅞	200 do...... 52⅞
10 do...... 75⅛	400 do...... 53
100 do......b3. 75	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$100,000 U. S. R., '81......b. c. 114⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is...... 92	50 U. S. Express...b. c. 71
	500 Erie R......b. c. 36½
10,000 U. Pac. 1st...... 86½	100 Panama......b. c. 110
5,000 do...... 86	200 Del., L. & W...b. c. 107⅛
9,000 do...... 86½	100 do......s3. 107
15,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 81¼	50 Ch. & Alt......b. c. 103½
5,000 Ch. & N. W. Con. Coup. G. bs. 88¼	300 Un. Pac......b. c. 36¼
	300 do...... 36⅛
5,000 L. S. 1st, C. R. 96¼	600 do...... 36
4,000 C. P. & Ash. old. 100½	100 do......s3. 36
10 B'k of Commerce. 120	900 do...... 35⅞
5 Del. & H. C...b. c. 119	100 do......b3. 35⅞
100 Cons. Coal of Md. b. c......b2. 45½	1000 do...... 35¾
	600 do...... 35⅝
300 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 77¾	2500 do...... 35½
500 do......b3. 76¾	100 do......s3. 35½
700 do...... 76⅝	900 do...... 35⅝
100 do......b3. 76⅝	200 do......b3. 35¾
100 do...... 76½	300 do...... 35½
300 do...... 76⅝	400 do...... 35¾
1700 do...... 76¼	300 do...... 35⅝
2400 do...... 76⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 29⅛
3100 do...... 76	100 do......b4. 29⅜
600 do...... 75⅞	600 Ch. & N. W...b. c. 52⅞
1800 do...... 76⅛	200 do...... 52¾
500 do...... 76¼	100 do...... 52⅝
700 Pacific Mail...b. c. 46½	100 do......b3. 52⅝
500 do...... 46⅝	400 do...... 52⅝
200 do......s3. 46¼	200 do...... 52¾
300 do...... 46¼	200 C. & N. W. pf...b. c. 69¾
1700 do...... 46⅛	600 do...... 69⅞
500 do......b3. 46¼	20 do......b3. 70
900 do...... 46½	200 do...... 69½
200 N. Y. C. & H...... 98⅞	100 do......s60. 69
100 do...... 99	100 Ch. & R. I...b. c. 100⅞
500 do......b. c. 98⅞	200 do...... 100¾
800 do...... 98¾	100 do...... 100⅝
1000 do...... 98⅝	200 Ch., M. & St. P. b. c. 60
600 do......b3. 98¾	700 Ch., M. & St. P. b. c. 41⅞
900 do...... 98⅞	200 do...... 41¾
400 do...... 98⅞	100 do...... 41½
200 Harlem......b. c. 127	1000 do...... 41½
400 L. S. & M. So. b. c. b3. 75	200 do...... 41⅝
100 do...... 74⅞	300 Tol., W. & W...b. c. 44¾
800 do...... 74¾	500 do...... 44½
100 do......b3. 74¾	100 do......c. 44⅝
3000 do...... 74⅝	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31¾
3500 do...... 74½	100 do......b3. 31¾
200 do...... 74⅝	100 do...... 31⅝
200 do......b3. 74⅝	200 C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3 32
600 do...... 74½	300 do...... 32
500 do...... 74⅝	100 do......b3. 32
2100 do...... 74⅝	300 do...... 31⅞

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65...... 121⅜	30 American Ex...... 63¾
	700 Rock Island...... 100⅝
900 West. Union...... 76⅛	100 Erie Railway...... 36¾
1000 do...... 76	100 do...... 36⅞
800 do...... 75⅝	200 do...... 37
900 do...... 75⅞	200 do...... 37⅛
300 do......s3. 75¾	700 do...... 37¼
2800 do...... 75⅞	100 do...... 37⅜
500 do...... 75¾	200 do...... 37⅜
500 do...... 75⅝	300 do...... 37⅜
900 do...... 75½	200 do...... 37¼
100 do...... 75⅝	500 do...... 37
1400 do...... 75¾	500 do...... 36⅞
400 do...... 75⅝	100 do...... 36¾
100 Pacific Mail...... 46	600 Lake Shore...s3. 74½
300 do......s3. 46	300 do...... 74⅜
400 do...... 46½	1500 do...... 74½
100 do......b60. 46⅛	200 do......b3. 74½
200 do......s60. 45½	3600 do...... 74⅜
100 do......s3. 46	800 do...... 74½
100 do...... 46	1000 do...... 74⅝
600 do...... 46	1000 do...... 74½
500 do...... 45⅞	100 St. Paul...... 41¾
400 do...... 45⅝	400 do...... 41½
200 do...... 45⅝	100 Tol. & Wab...... 44¾
100 do......b2. 45⅝	300 do...... 44½
600 do...... 45½	100 do...... 44⅜
400 do...... 45⅝	300 Union Pacific...... 35⅝
1000 do...... 45¾	300 do......b3. 35⅝
200 do...... 45⅝	200 do......s3. 35½
100 do......s10. 45½	300 do...... 35⅝
100 do...... 45½	200 do...... 35⅝
300 do...... 45¼	200 do......c. 35½
200 do......s3. 45⅛	1100 do...... 35½
500 do...... 45⅝	1000 do...... 35⅝
400 do...... 45⅞	3800 do...... 35¼
200 North-western...... 52¾	700 do......s3. 35⅛
300 do......s3. 52⅝	300 do......b3. 35¼
200 do...... 52⅝	400 do...... 35⅛
700 do...... 52½	400 Ohio & Miss...... 29¾
100 do...... 52¼	100 do...... 29⅝
200 North-west Pf...... 69⅜	200 Del., L. & W...... 106¾
100 do...... 69⅛	200 do...... 106½
100 do...... 69⅛	50 do...... 107
200 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98⅞	610 Han. & St. Jo...... 31½
100 do...... 98⅝	300 do......b3. 31½
100 do......s3. 98¾	100 do...... 31¼
600 do...... 98⅝	200 C., C. & I. C......s3. 31¾
1500 do...... 98⅝	100 do......b3. 32
1300 do......s3. 98¾	300 At. & Pac. Pf...... 15½
100 do......s3. 98⅝	100 do...... 15⅝
100 do...... 98¾	

WEDNESDAY, April 15—P. M.

The action of Congress yesterday, which is conclusive as to $400,000,000 Greenbacks and $400,000,000 National Bank Notes, was construed on the Stock Exchange to-day as practical "contraction," in place of the much-talked-of "inflation" of the Currency. We do not take this view of the question; but the ruling speculators of the Exchange, who range themselves, for the day, on the *Bearish* side, have a way of enforcing *their* talk upon the Street and in the Exchange which is denied to newspaper opinion. We do not regard the Senate Bill of itself as determining the increase of either class of Currency; but it opens the way to adding $44,000,000 Greenbacks and $46,000,000 National Bank Notes to the Circulation of the country whenever its business shall seem to require (and make profitable) the whole or any part of either sum. On the other hand, if they should not be wanted, the fact should be deemed reasonable proof that the Money market and the demands of Trade are easy enough and steady enough with the present measure of active Circulation. No doubt seems to be felt on the Street as to the approval of the President, unless, on consultation with the Republican majority in the Senate, the House Free Banking bill should be deemed preferable, in which case this Bill, now already with the Finance Committee of the Senate, may be reported and passed.

The Gold Room appeared to take an "inflation" view of the Currency bill early in the day, and sales were again made at 114@114¼@114⅛, but this feeling partially changed later in the day, and the sales fell a fraction below 114 ₽ cent.

The Public Funds of the United States made a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. The new 5 ₽ cents are now 2½@3 ₽ cent. above the price of Gold, or 1¼@2 ₽ cent., excluding accrued Interest since Feb. 1. If further Bank Circulation should be taken out next Summer or Fall under the new Currency Act of Congress, it will probably be on the 4½ ₽ cents at par in Gold.

The Share speculation is down ½@¾ ₽ cent. on New-York Central and Rock Island, and 1½ on Lake Shore, Western Telegraph, and Pacific Mail. There was a general pressure to sell, and apparently by some of the strong operators who were for the *Bull* account a fortnight ago. In the afternoon the market left off without recovery, and the quotations at 3 o'clock stood as follows, as compared with Tuesday night:

Closing Quotations—APRIL 15.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States new 5s	116¼	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	121⅜	122
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120½	120⅝
American Gold	114	113¾
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85½	$4 85½
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅜	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	101⅜	101½
Pacific Mail	47⅛	45¾
St. Paul Common	42	41½
Western Union	77⅜	75⅝
Union Pacific	37	35¼
Lake Shore	76	74⅝
Toledo and Wabash	45¼	44½
Harlem	128	129
North-west	53¾	52¼
North-west Preferred	70¼	69½
C., C. and Indiana Central	32¼	32
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107
Central New-Jersey	106¼	106
Panama	110½	110
Erie	37⅝	36¾
Ohio and Mississippi	29½	29⅜

Gold left off 113¾ ₽ cent. The Sub-Treasury paid out to-day $17,000 Gold Interest, and redeemed $30,000 Principal of the Public Debt. The Customs receipts $439,000.

The following are the Exchange Board quotations for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₽ cent. reg., '81...... 119⅞	5-20 reg., '67...... 119¾
6 ₽ cent. coup., '81...... 121½	5-20 coup., '67...... 120½
5-20 reg., '62...... 114½	5-20 reg., '68...... 119¾
5-20 coup., '62...... 118⅜	5-20 coup., '68...... 120⅛
5-20 reg., '64...... 116¼	10-40 reg...... 114¾
5-20 coup., '64...... 120	10-40 coup...... 115
5-20 reg., '65...... 116¼	5s reg., '81...... 114½
5-20 coup., '65...... 121⅝	5s coup., '81...... 116½
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...... 119	6s Currency, '95-9...... 117
5-20 coup., n. i., '65...... 119½	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101⅛	101½
City 6s, new	103½	103⅝
Camden and Amboy	121½	121¾
Pennsylvania Central	103½	103¾
Reading	115¼	115½
Lehigh Valley	60½	60⅝
Catawissa Preferred	43¼	43½
Philadelphia and Erie	20	20½
Northern Central	35½	35¾
Lehigh Navigation	90½	90¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¾	..

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE,
NEW-YORK
Tribune Newspaper Association Stock
CHEAP.
Apply to
W. C. NOYES, Agent,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 15—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865, old, 106¾, ex coupon; 1867, 109; 10-40s, 104¼; New Fives, 108¾, ex coupon. Erie Railway Shares, 33@33¼; do. preferred, 57. New-York Central, 90.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 33¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £58,000. Erie Railway Shares, 33. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 62½c.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for the account, 92⅞. United States 5-20 bonds, 1867, 108¾. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾; do. preferred, 56½.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

LIVERPOOL, April 15—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable April, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8 3-16d.; do. nothing below Low Middling, shipped April and May, at 8 5-16d.; do. do., deliverable April, at 8⅛d.; do. do., deliverable May and June, at 8¼d.; do. do., deliverable June and July, at 8¼d.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 45s. ₽ cwt. Bacon, 42s. 3d. ₽ cwt. for long clear middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 12,800 bales were American.

Evening—Common Resin, 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d. ₽ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d.@32s. ₽ cwt.

LONDON, April 15—Evening—Linseed-oil, £28 09s. ₽ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

ANTWERP, April 15.—Petroleum, 32½f. for fine Pale American.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, April 15.—No change in Wool market, with small stocks in the hands of manufacturers. There continues to be considerable inquiry for all desirable lines of Wool, and holders continue to meet the market at current rates, and are disposed to close up stocks as fast as possible. Both buyers and sellers appear to be quite indifferent about the market. But little stock is now on hand. New Wool, however, will soon make its appearance in the market. Sales common and choice Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 50c.@57c.; Wisconsin and Michigan, 49c.@52½c.; Superfine and Extra Pulled, 40c.@55c., including good and very choice Eastern at 50c.@55c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces at 60c.@62c.

A PRACTICAL SERMON.

The Boston *Transcript* tells this story of a quiet town in Central Massachusetts, where, some years since, quite a famous law-school existed: "The principal church in the village was one in which wealth, piety, and conservatism, and only the lack of love, existed. But somehow the latter was a hidden fire that rarely made itself visible, and it needed something special to cause it to be developed externally. At the time specified it was drawn out in this wise: Two of the law students on a certain Sabbath strayed into the church, where they were strangers, walked its whole length to the pulpit, and not a single pew was opened or a single seat offered to them. With quiet dignity, they turned, marched out again, went about a mile to the school, and then, returning with chairs, made their appearance in the church again, coolly seating themselves in the broad aisle. They had no trouble after that time in finding open doors in that church, and a leading lawyer of the town remarked: 'That was the best sermon ever preached in that church.'"

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 15, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	39	Hides, bales	748
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Leather, sides	5,159
Cotton, bales	5,190	Pitch, bbls.	195
Copper, bbls.	15	Resin, bbls.	226
Eggs, bbls.	3,329	Pork, pkgs.	557
Flour, bbls.	13,927	Cut-meats, pkgs.	409
Wheat, bushels	32,660	Grease, pkgs.	200
Corn, bushels	103,700	Lard, pkgs.	506
Oats, bushels	21,075	Stearine, pkgs.	100
Malt, bushels	450	Butter, pkgs.	2,207
Grass-seed, bags	380	Cheese, pkgs.	12
Flax-seed, bags	163	Tallow, pkgs.	159
Beans, bbls.	291	Pea-nuts, bags	26
Peas, bushels	360	Rice, pkgs.	135
Corn-meal, bbls.	900	Starch, bxs.	400
Skins, bales	110	Tobacco, hhds.	477
Hemp, bales	12	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	560
Hops, bales	29	Whisky, bbls.	674
Hides, No.	4,686	Wool, bales	58

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Abyssinia, for Liverpool—17 cases Tobacco, 126 bales Cotton, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn, 830 bxs. Bacon, 15 bbls. Pork, 4 tcs. Pork, 517 bags Oil-cake, 117 bales Leather, 120 tcs. Tobacco, 214 pkgs. Tobacco, 10 cases Cider, 9 bbls. Sweeps, 64 bxs. Cheese.

By the ship Constantine, for London—20,245 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bxs. Close-pins, 100 hhds. Lamp-black, 1,300 Oars, 51 Logs Wood, 3,400 bbls. Flour, 50 cases Paper, 36 tcs. Pork, 5 cases Leather, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 21 cks. Sperm-oil, 800 bxs. Corn, 50 bxs. Flavine, 3,556 bushels Corn, 530 cases Sewing-Machines, 925 cases Clocks.

By the bark Ruma, for Cork and orders—22,700 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Carrie Dingle, for Exeter—1,164 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Battestina C., for Belfast—24,458 bushels Corn.

By the bark Drubrovacki, for Queenstown—26,940 bushels Corn.

By the bark Carolina, for Londonderry—32,662 bushels Corn.

By the bark Olaf Kyrre, for Cork—1,904 bbls. Naphtha.

By the steamer Minister Roon, for Bremen—31 cases Oils, 475 cases Tobacco, 400 tcs. Lard, 400 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 300 tcs. Pork, 146 bales Tobacco, 130 bxs. Bacon, 6,470 bxs. Cheese, 40 bbls. Pork, 500 bxs. Starch, 29 hhds. Tobacco, 6,000 bags Wheat, 185 pkgs. Machinery.

By the bark Victor, for Port Elizabeth—10,000 cases Petroleum, 500 bbls. Resin, 302 tons Coal, 195 cases Tobacco, 4,614 pcs. Lumber, 179 pcs. Chairs, 80 pkgs. Hardware, 298 pkgs. Woodware, 5 cases Crackers, 39 coils Rope, 50 Oars.

ASHES—Pots have been selling slowly at $6 75 ₽ 100 lbs. Pearls dull and nominal.

BEES-WAX—A moderate demand prevails for Yellow, within the range of 34c.@36½c. for fair to very choice, ₽ lb.

CANDLES—Have been steady, but very quiet, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, quoted about steady at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₽ lb.

COAL—Has been in quite moderate request, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₽ ton.

COFFEE—Very quiet; held with confidence. The Rio telegram deemed favorable to holders.

COTTON—The demand for early delivery has been moderate at a somewhat firmer range of prices. Sales, 1,719 bales, (of which 202 bales were to arrive,) including 638 bales to shippers, 533 bales to spinners, and 548 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery the business has been also moderate, with April options quoted ⅛c. ₽ lb. higher, and on the later months an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₽ lb. noted, but the market closed tame and weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,800 bales, (of which 4,900 bales were on last evening, and 9,900 bales to-day,) with 4,500 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with April option closing at 16 15-32c.@16½c.; May, 16 21-32c.; June, 17 5-32c.@17 3-16c.; July, 17 17-32c.@17 9-16c.; August at 17¾c.; September at 17 5-16c.; October, 16⅞c.@17c.; December, 16⅝c.@16¾c. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,190 bales, including 324 bales from Norfolk, 425 bales from Galveston, 762 bales from Charleston, 1,155 bales from New-Orleans, and 2,324 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 6,734 bales, and thus far this week 27,636 bales, against 36,100 bales last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,495,385 bales, against 3,133,458 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (four days).—Exports to Great Britain, 15,964 bales; to the Continent, 24,118 bales. Stock in New-York, 138,451 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 530,467 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13	13
Good Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15¾	16	16⅛	16¼
Low Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Middling	17⅛	17¼	17½	17½
Good Middling	18⅜	18⅝	18¾	18¾

EGGS—Moderately active within the range of 15c.@18c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings at 16c.@17c. for fair to prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been rather quiet but quoted steady. Low grades, especially Superfine and shipping Extras, have been in most request, but have been offered sparingly and at prices rather above the views of buyers—checking business. Trade and family brands have been inactive at former rates. The sales reported since our last have been 11,850 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 50@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 45, chiefly at $6 15@$6 35; inferior to good Extra State at $6 40@$6 75, mainly at $6 55@$6 65; very good to very fancy do., and City Mill Extras at $6 75@$8, chiefly at $7 25@$7 75; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 50@$6 65 for lines, the inside rate for common standard; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 40@$6 85, mainly at $6 65@$6 82½; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 75@$7 75 ₽ bbl....Southern Flour has been less sought after, yet quoted steady; 800 bbls. sold....Rye Flour strong and active; 825 bbls. sold, chiefly at $5 60@$5 90 ₽ bbl....Corn-meal wanted, and held very firmly; sales, 1,150 bbls. within yesterday's range.

FRUIT—The general market has been quiet, though buyers have had the advantage as to values; sales include 2,400 bxs. Layer Raisins, part at $2 35@$2 40; 200 bags Brazil Nuts, 200 bags Sicily Filberts, and 25 cks. paper-shelled Almonds on private terms; 50 cases Figs at 15c.; 45 cks. Turkey Prunes at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; 120 bbls. Currants at 6c., and 100 cases Sardines on private terms.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet since our last, and at the close quoted rather weaker in price. The export movement has been checked by the advancing freight market. Winter Wheat has been slow of sale within the previous range. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 49,000 bushels at $1 65@$1 66 for No. 1 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring; $1 62@$1 63 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., with some holders claiming higher rates; $1 58@$1 60 for No. 2 North-west do., car lots; $1 55@$1 58 for No. 2 Chicago do., from cars and afloat; $1 55 for No. 2 do., in store; $1 50@$1 64 for ungraded Spring; $1 45@$1 48 for very inferior do., and, in part, $1 68@$1 70 for Red Western, odd car lots....There has been a lively business reported in Corn, largely for shipment, at an advance of 1c.@1½c. ₽ bushel; sales have been reported since our last of 165,000 bushels, at 86c.@91½c. for inferior to very choice, new Mixed Western, chiefly at 90c.@91c. for sailing vessel, and 88c.@89c. for steamer stock; 88c.@91½c. for new Yellow do., the latter an extreme; 91c.@91½c. for old do.; 91c.@92c. for old Mixed Western; 92½c. for very choice do., odd car lots; 88c.@91c. for White Western, ₽ bushel....For forward delivery bids were reported of 92c. for Old Mixed Western, April option, and 86c. for do. to arrive from canal, but no important dealings transpired, holders claiming 2c.@3c. a bushel more....Rye wanted, and buoyant in price; sales, 12,000 bushels at $1 14 for State, to arrive, and within the range of $1 10@$1 15 for Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State, car stock, for early delivery....Barley somewhat brisker, with sales reported of 27,000 bushels at $1 70 for Canada West; within the range of $1 85@$1 90 for choice German, and on private terms for Danubian....Nothing really new in Malt....Oats scarce and wanted at full rates; sales, 25,000 bushels, within the range of 64c.@68c. for inferior to very choice White, and 62c.@65c. for Mixed Western....Feed in demand, and quoted at from $27@$35 ₽ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been inactive and somewhat nominal, with Bags at 12¾c.@13c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9½c.@9¾c.; Domestic Bagging, 12¼c.@12½c. Sales 150 rolls Domestic Cloth on private terms.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been moderately sought after, with Shipping qualities quoted at 95c.@$1 05; retailing qualities, $1 15@$1 40 ₽ 100 lbs. Straw has been dull and heavy, with Rye, short and long, quoted at 60c.@85c.; Oat, 80c.@95c. ₽ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been in limited request at former rates. Jute Butts have been quite active, the sales embracing 400 bales at 2 9-16c., 60 days' credit; and 1,000 bales poor at 2⅜c., currency, ₽ lb. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$230 for Dressed, ₽ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10¼c.; Sisal, 7¾c.@8c., gold; Jute, 8½c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅜c.@2⅝c., currency; Jute Rejections at 3⅛c. ₽ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Supplies have been further reduced, the recent sales exceeding the arrivals, and giving holders the advantage as to values, the demand continuing fair for desirable qualities. The stock in first hands to-day was 44,800 Hides, and 458 bales do., against 223,100 Hides and 1,239 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, though buyers, in nearly all instances, have had the advantage as to values; offerings increasing, especially of undesirable grades. We quote: American new, good to choice, 27c.@32c.; American new, low to fair, 15c.@22c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 27c.@32c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 25c.@27c.; English, 22c.@27c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c.; California, 30c.@40c. ₽ lb.

LEATHER—A moderate inquiry prevails for most kinds of stock within the previous range. The better qualities have been in rather scant supply. Export movement in Sole moderate.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been comparatively tame yet quoted firm; sales have been 175,000 lbs., in lots, 24¾c.@24⅞c.; New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old do., 22½c.@25c. Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Pig iron has been dull and weak, with sales reported of only 50 tons Eglinton on private terms. Of Rails, 500 tons American were sold on private terms. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $36@$36 50; Glengarnock, $38@$38 50; Coltness, $39 50@$40; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $35; No. 2 do. at $31 50@33; Forge, $28@$31; English Rails fit $56 50@$59, gold; American Rails, at works, $60@$65; Old Rails, $40; Wrought Scrap at $40@42 50....Pig Lead has been quiet and firm; sales have been 75 tons Domestic at 6¼c.@6⅜c., gold; foreign quoted at 6½c.@6⅝c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $6@$6 25, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c....Spelter has been dull at 7⅜c.@7⅝c., gold, for foreign, and 7¼c.@11c. for domestic. Tin has been quiet, yet steadily held. Sales have been 5 tons L. & F. for shipment at 20c., gold, and store lots 20½c., do. Straits closed at 24½c., gold; English at 20½c., Refined do., 22c., and Banca at 27c. Tin Plates have been in fair demand; sales have been 300 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $10 25, gold; 350 bxs. Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 50 do., and 250 bxs. Coke at $8 do. Charcoal Plates quoted at $10 25@$10 50; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 50; Coke, $7 75@$8 25; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 75....Zinc quiet at 8¼c.@8½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Firm and in moderate request; sales 199 hhds. and 44 tcs. Muscovado, for refining, on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, but steady; strained quoted at $2 50; sales, 180 bbls. good Strained at $2 55 ₽ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 116 bbls. merchantable at 44½c. ₽ gallon; market tame.

PETROLEUM—Crude inactive on the basis of 7¼c., in bulk....Refined quiet, with sales reported of 2,500 bbls., for early delivery, at 16c., with May quoted at 16½c. And at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls., early delivery, at 15⅝c. ₽ gallon....Refined, in cases, quoted at 20c.@20½c.; Naphtha, 9¼c.

PROVISIONS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Pork, but at lower rates, with sales reported since our last of 450 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 75@$17, in full and job lots, the latter an extreme, with prime Mess and extra prime quoted nominally as before. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,000 bbls., May, at $16 70, and 2,000 bbls., June, at $16 85@16 90 ₽ bbl....Dressed Hogs salable at 7⅛c.@7¼c. for City....Cut-meats moderately sought after at rather irregular prices; sales, 46,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 1,900 lbs. at 8¼c.@10c.; 400 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, 16@14½ lbs. at 10½c.@11c.; and sundry job lots of City bulk stock within the previous range....Bacon held rather above the views of buyers on limited offerings, and inactive; sales, 50 boxes Cumberland at 9c.; 150 bxs. Short Rib at 9c.@9¼c.; and 200 bxs. Short Clear at 9¾c., with Long Clear quoted at 9¾c. for City, and 9⅝c.@9¾c. for Western....Lard has been quoted steady, but has been comparatively quiet, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 650 tcs. Western Steam at 10c.@10¼c. for fair to choice; small lots of Western Kettle at 10¼c.@10 5-16c.; of City Steam at 10½c.; and 400 tcs. Refined at 10½c., quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c. And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 750 tcs., April, at 10½c., quoted at the close at 10½c.@10 3-16c., with May options at 10 3-16c.@10¼c.; and 250 tcs., June, at 10⅜c....Beef steady; sales, 160 bbls....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted, on a somewhat freer business.

RICE—Has been quoted steady, with a moderate jobbing movement reported. California quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 37½, free, and $3 45@$3 55, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 12½@$7 37½ ₽ 100 lbs. Sales, 500 bags Rangoon, in bond, at $3 50, gold, ₽ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10@$1 25; Liverpool Fine, $1 90@$3, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull at 5¾c.@6c., gold ₽ lb.

SKINS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for desirable lots at essentially unaltered rates.

SOAP—Has been in fair demand in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9½c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c. less usual discount.

SUGARS—Raw quoted firm on the basis of yesterday's quotations, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,880 hhds. and 170 boxes, including to-day 454 hhds. fair to fully fair Refining Cuba, at 7 7-16c.@7½c.; 100 hhds. and 100 boxes Centrifugal, at 8¾c.; 70 boxes Clayed, at 7½@7¾c.; and 326 hhds. Molasses Stock, at 6⅞c.@7c.; and last evening, 1,000 hhds. Refining Muscovado within the range of 7⅜c.@7¾c. per lb....Refined steady and in good request.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 260,000 lbs. at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for prime to choice; market stronger....Stearine wanted at 11½c.@11¼c.

TEAS—Have been salable and firm; 900 half-chests Green and 1,300 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Advanced to 97c. ₽ gallon; sales, 400 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—Has shown more steadiness, with a comparatively fair aggregate business reported. The demand has been mostly for stock to meet the more urgent requirements of manufacturers, who are working along with very meagre supplies on hand, and purchasing as they need to replenish. The woolen goods interest is yet much depressed and discouraging to manufacturers. Sales have been reported since our last of 116,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at from 48c.@55c.; 32,500 lbs. unwashed stock at 35c.@40c.; 4,500 lbs. Tub-washed at 50c.@56c.; 92,000 lbs. Scoured at from 45c.@82½c.; 25,000 lbs. Combing, part at 51c.; 312 pkgs. and 43,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 43c.@50c.; 4,000 lbs. Oregon at 35c.@36c.; 105,000 lbs. Texas at 21c.@35c.; 30,000 lbs. Mexican at 21c.; 20,000 lbs. California Spring on private terms; 515 pkgs. and 147,000 lbs. California Fall at 21c.@26c.; 100 bales Donskoi at 35c.; 16,000 lbs. New-Zealand, 35 bales Rio Grande, 55 bales Australian, and 40,000 lbs. Foreign Pulled, on private terms; 37 bales Cordova at 21c.; 190 bales and 5,000 lbs. Cape at 35c.@38c., and 22,000 lbs. Noils, part at 30c. for domestic.

FREIGHTS—The demand for Grain room on berth and charter continues quite active at very firm rates, with accommodation offered very reservedly. In other lines the current movements are on a moderate scale at about former quotations....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 7-32d. for compressed, ₽ lb.; 50 hhds. Quercitron Bark at 28s. 6d.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10¾d.@11d. ₽ bushel; 530 pkgs. Provisions, in lots, at 40s. ₽ ton....For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@8¾d. ₽ bushel; 150 tcs. Provisions, on private terms; also a British ship, 713 tons, and a British bark, 555 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Bristol, by steam, 250 pkgs. Provisions at 8s. ₽ tierce and 6s. ₽ bbl.; 150 bxs. Bacon at 45s. ₽ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₽ bbl., with option of Bristol....For Dublin, the British steam-ship Zealot, (formerly the Helme Park,) 863 tons net, has been placed on the berth for general cargo—in the new Williams & Guion Line—with part of the room reported as having been engaged in England, for Grain, at the rate of 9s. ₽ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, a German bark, 397 tons, hence with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 8s. 6d. ₽ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 376 tons, hence with about 2,300 quarters Grain at 7s.; a Swedish brig, 301 tons, hence with about 2,000 quarters do. at 7s.; an Italian bark, 462 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do., (chartered a few days since,) at 6s. 4½d.; another, 618 tons, hence with about 4,400 quarters do., at 6s. 9d.; an Italian brig, 406 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., on private terms; another, 547 tons, hence, with about 3,650 quarters do., (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; a Norwegian bark, 560 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters do., at 7s.; another, 475 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters do., at 7s.; four Italian barks, 698, 595, 517 and 442 tons, hence, with full cargoes of Grain, (reported as chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; and a Norwegian bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ₽ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian bark, with Timber, from a Southern port, reported at 45s....For Havre or Dunkirk, a British bark, 578 tons, hence with about 3,600 bbls. Krude Petroleum at 5s. ₽ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, equal to 18,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ₽ bushel; 300 tcs. Pork on private terms; 400 tcs. Lard at 50s. ₽ ton; 650 pkgs. Tobacco on the basis of 30s. for cases, and 1,150 pkgs. Merchandise at full rates; also, a German bark, 928 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Petroleum, reported on private terms....For Cronstadt, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 5⁄8d. ₽ lb....For Copenhagen and orders, a Norwegian bark, 417 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d.@6s. ₽ bbl....For the Baltic, direct, a German bark, 389 tons, hence, with about 2,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₽ bbl.; and another, 940 tons, hence, with Resin, at 4s....For the River Platte, two American barks, 536 and 512 tons, with Lumber, from Portland, reported at $20....For Boston, a British bark, 613 tons, with general cargo, reported from Singapore, at £2,700.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, April 15.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for April 16: Nos. 191, 193, 188, 174, 175, 149, 186.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
115— —— vs. ——.	235—Whiteside, &c., vs. Rothchild, &c.
157—In the matter, &c. Norwood, &c.	272—Noonan, Administratrix, vs. Dunphy.
191—Strom vs. Reymert.	287—Clute vs. Emmerich.
204—Ropes vs. International Insurance Co.	289—Bain vs. Bradner.
221—Dambmann vs. Butterfield, &c.	294—Continental Bank vs. Black.
224—Cooper, &c., vs. Haseltine, (No. 2.)	297—Roff vs. Birdsall, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
28—Batjer et al. vs. Methferrel, &c.	275—Crow et al. vs. Trowbridge, Administrator, &c., et al.
12—Torney vs. The Mayor.	276—Ross vs. Hinman et al.
29—Batjer vs. Methferrel.	277—Peet vs. Ruszits.
14—London, N. Y. & H. Pub. Co. vs. Stockwell.	278—Anthony vs. Ruszits.
16—Bard vs. The U. S. Life Ins. Co.	320— —— vs. ——.
36—Eck et al. vs. Tracy et al.	283—Codling vs. Brown.
	186—Powers vs. Elias.
27—Same vs. Same.	137—St. P. M. A. & B. Ass'n vs. St. P. M. A. Ass. et al.
4—Foley vs. Palmer et al.	
Issues of Law and Fact.	293—Grigg, &c., vs. Fay et al.
180—Leavy vs. Leavy et al.	
185—Bostwick vs. Frankfield.	295—Walker vs. Walker.
	296—Palmer et al., Trustee, vs. Woolsey et al.
200—Douglas vs. Douglas et al.	298—Rowe vs. Central Park Hotel Co. et al.
217—The N. Y. Float. D. D. Co. vs. Seaman et al.	299—Same vs. Same.
244—Mariner vs. Bloss et al.	300—Same vs. Same.
247—Kinney vs. Wood.	301—Man vs. Koehler et al.
258—Nichols vs. Jenkins.	304—Kelsey et al. vs. Bogeman, Executor, et al.
263—Hunter et al. vs. Colvin et al.	305—Tuska vs. Fettretich, et al.
272—Smith vs. Bell et al., impleaded, &c.	306—Graepfe vs. Levy et al.
274—Haggerty et al. vs. Walker et al.	313—Rainsfow, &c., vs. Dean et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.	Nos.
90—Dobson, by Guardian, vs. Elias et al.	2846—Kissam vs. Southside Railroad Co.
2972—Castree, Executor, vs. Simmons et al.	1902—Brez vs. Veit.
1252—Crandall et al. vs. Phenix Ins. Co.	266—Desprit vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
3012—Meyer vs. Howe, &c.	1206—Kohlsaat vs. Devoe.
3124—Coffin et al. vs. Mayor, &c.	1588—Berringer vs. Wengenroth.
3126—Bartlett vs. The Mayor, &c.	2016—Murphy et al. vs. Haswell.
3128—Bowery National Bk. vs. The Mayor, &c.	994—Bruce et al. vs. Zschoch et al.
1848—Alexander vs. Fowler et al.	2004—Brown vs. Wright.
	396—Cowles vs. Watson et al.
1822—Frankard vs. Frankard.	2700—Valentine vs. Gates.
	2046—Currier vs. Loomis, impleaded, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3055—Mallett vs. The Mayor, &c.	595—Lessing vs. O'Brien.
	1337—Tice vs. Buckram.
2549—Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1709—Slade vs. Wilson.
445—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.	2533—Heatherton et al. vs. The Mayor.
1505—McLaith vs. The Mayor, &c.	99—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
285—Willett, Adm'r, vs. Kippet al.	1121—Canby vs. Stedwell.
	1395—Bayard vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1219—Gans vs. Wynkoop et al.	2045—Knapp, Rec'r, vs. McMurray et al.
1201—Babcock, Sur., &c., vs. Smith.	427—Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
2933—Volckmer vs. The Mayor, &c.	481—Putnam et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
143—Field, Adm'r, vs. Devlin et al.	599—Bank of California vs. Collins.
1185—Friedenburg vs. Jaraslowski.	1371—Lawrence vs. Terry.
907—Matthews vs. The B. Sh. & F. F. R. R. Co.	3199—Leary vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
2420—Connor vs. Gray.	2373—Schueller vs. Rosa et al.
1783—Shaw vs. Babcock.	
4078—Murray vs. The Mayor, &c.	367—Buxbaum vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
4080—Pents vs. The Mayor, &c.	2388—The Weed Sewing-Machine Company vs. Corbitt.
2177—Reade vs. Smith.	
2219—Hugenot National Bank vs. Studwell.	1325—Cohen, by Guardian, vs. The Grand Street Ferry Company.
332—Fisk vs. Standert.	
107—Davison vs. Alden.	878—Wahling vs. Graber.
390—Lipenski vs. Kelly, Sheriff.	463—Rogers Bros. vs. Graham.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1812—Stern, Assignee, vs. Merchants' Ins. Co.	2731—Kennedy et al. vs. Mann.
1809—Stern, Assignee, vs. Commerce Ins. Co.	3986—More vs. The Mayor.
1807—Stern, Assignee, vs. Shoe and L. F. and M. Ins. Co.	2668—International Life Insurance and T. Co. vs. Franklyn Ins. Co.
	2709—Coleman vs. Cary.
1810—Stern, Assignee, vs. Globe Fire Ins. Co.	2598—Crary vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1811—Stern, Assignee, vs. Norwich Fire Ins. Co.	[illegible] vs. [illegible], Sheriff.
4077—Barnes vs. The Mayor, &c.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. The Mayor, &c.
2734—Kreitzler vs. Feltz.	[illegible]—[illegible] vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
6—Jalkert vs. Schwartz.	19—Weber vs. Bang, executor, &c.
10—Schepp vs. Mittnacht.	
12—Martin vs. Pratt.	30—Lake Shore and Michigan Southern R. R. Co. vs. Hess.
20—Slade vs. Taylor.	
25—Wheaton vs. Van Vechten.	34—King vs. Grimes.
14—Renauld vs. Stanley.	37—Phillips vs. Davies.
15—Same vs. Same.	38—McEvoy vs. McEvoy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3918—Bradley vs. Keller.	4785—Pfeifer vs. Buchheister.
4135—Wilson vs. N. A. Neufchatel Rock Paving Company.	3980—Whyte vs. Akin et al.
	3982—Bloomingdale et al. vs. Reilly, Ex'r.
3702—Wells vs. Campbell.	
3617—Herschel vs. Boody.	3984—Winter vs. Witherbee.
3243—O'Brien vs. Kienzle.	
2948—Phair et al. vs. Cotton.	3986—Green vs. Cohen.
3624—Lowenstein vs. Donlan.	3988—The Hargraves Mfg. Co. vs. Hamburger et al.
3316—Murphy vs. Tournandez et al.	3994—Calcaquina vs. Ohm.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3651—Mayer et al. vs. MacCuskie.	3235—Funk vs. Windmuller.
3599—Brown vs. Herbert.	4157—Ganse et al. vs. McClave.
3713—Mohr vs. Smith.	
3253—The American Photo-Lithograph Company vs. Campbell.	3537—Rosenthall vs. Summerfeld.
	3673—Veysey vs. Van Ness.
3245—McLaughlin vs. Gleason.	3025—Keischer vs. Akin.
	3591—Guiteralch vs. Fricke.
3697—The Ætna Insurance Company vs. Charles.	4866—Rouse et al. vs. New-York Plate Glass Company.
3637—White vs. Adamson.	3571—Wheelock vs. Plass, &c.
4755—Williams vs. Seifke.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
4730—O'Donnell vs. Leahy et al.	3034—Lumbard vs. McManus.
4731—Same vs. Same.	4796—Slattery vs. Keyes.
4754—Whitney vs. O'Connor.	4822—Batjer et al. vs. Walstead.
4340—Angell et al. vs. Dudley.	4649—Sherwood vs. Cummings.
4980—Murphy vs. Mattern.	3930—Rowan vs. Johnston.
4511—Hagan vs. Henderson et al.	4823—Holmes vs. Howel.
	4824—Elliott vs. Harlem Yacht Club.
4273—Lewin vs. Anthony.	5—Mahony vs. Quinn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Julius E. Szchnery, perjury.	Isaac Jacobs, grand larceny.
Peter Ferris and Samuel Harrison, felonious assault and battery.	Samuel Lomas, grand larceny.
John Darcey, felonious assault and battery.	Louis Auzat, grand larceny.
William Melody, forgery.	Catharine Snyder, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

James Brooks, misdemeanor.	James McDonald, misdemeanor.
John Birdsall et al., misdemeanor.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Woods vs. Whitmore; Getty vs. Devlin; Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Bank vs. Lynch; memoranda.

Langley vs. Davis; motion granted.

Langley vs. Davis; denied with $10 costs.

Friedman vs. Coburn; Stanley vs. Nelson; granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hageman vs. Eybel; Hess vs. Hess; references ordered.

Sammon vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; Stillwell vs. Kelly; motions denied with $10 costs.

Cohen vs. Shaster; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.; motion granted without costs.

Merritt vs. Merritt; see memorandum.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Van Buren vs. Coit; findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and filed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Fitzgerald vs. O'Grady et al.; judgment for defendant. (See memorandum.)

By Judge Curtis.

Townshend vs. Husted; findings filed. (See opinion.)

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

The Andes Insurance Company vs. Loeber; case settled.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 287.—*Osborne vs. United States.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This was an action on a distiller's bond, executed by one McMullin as principal, and the intestate of Osborne as surety, the condition of which was that McMullin should in all respects comply with the law as to this business. The plea was that pursuant to the act under which the bond was delivered it was to create no liability on the part of Osborne, unless the lot or tract of land on which the distillery was located was subject to the lien of the tax accruing for distilled spirits prior to any other lien; that there were liens against the distillery and the lot on which it was erected; that the United States permitted McMullin, without the consent of the surety, to distill spirits in the distillery without previously having the owners of the liens stipulate that the lien of the Government for taxes and penalties should have priority thereto, and that the distillery and lot were subject to secure the indebtedness set forth, if it had priority to the liens stated, but was otherwise insufficient. Demurrer to this plea was sustained, and the judgment was for the Government. It is here contended that it is clear that no bond could be approved by the assessor until the lien of the United States for taxes should have priority, and it is also clear that no distiller could lawfully commence business until the assessor approved the bond.

D. W. Sellers for plaintiff in error; C. H. Hill for Government.

No. 566.—*Pahlman et al. vs. Raster.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This action was brought by the plaintiffs in error to recover of the Collector of Internal Revenue certain taxes paid by them under protest levied upon their distillery. The question presented is one of law: whether under the act of 1868 (chapter 186, section 10) the Assessor and Surveyor, in estimating a true producing capacity for a distillery, have power to fix upon a certain period (in this case forty-eight hours) as the true fermenting period, or are bound upon this point by the period (in this case seventy-two hours) of which in his application the distiller has stated that he would make use, and of which, in point of fact, he did make use. The plaintiffs deny, and the defendant asserts, the existence of this power. The court below sustained the position of the Government, and the decision is assigned as error.

Seates & Whiting for plaintiffs in error; Attorney General and Solicitor General for Government.

No. 286.—*Knapp vs. Troy and Boston Railroad Company.*—Error in the Circuit Court for the district of Vermont.—This was an action commenced by Knapp and George Briggs, (since deceased,) to recover damages for the violation of various covenants of a lease of the Western Vermont Railroad made to the defendant. Both the plaintiffs were citizens of New-York when the suit was brought, and thereafter, and so was the corporation, which filed a motion for the removal of the cause from a County Court of the State in which the suit was brought to the Circuit Court of the United States, on the ground that the real party in interest on the side of the plaintiff was the Vermont corporation whose road was leased. This motion was denied, but subsequently the order of removal was made; the Federal Court having on application for mandamus, decided that it was removable under the statute. A motion made in the Circuit Court for the remanding of the cause to the State Court was afterward denied, and the cause tried, resulting in a verdict for the defendant. The error assigned is the decision that the cause was removable under the act, and the subsequent action of the Circuit Court in refusing to remand the cause, and in assuming jurisdiction to hear and determine the issues involved.

L. P. Poland and E. J. Phelps for plaintiff in error; W. A. Beach for defendant.

No. 288.—*Creighton vs. Keer et al.*—Error to the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory.—This was a suit in attachment brought by the defendants in the District Court of Arapahoe County, Colorado. The Sheriff attached certain shares of the Colorado National Bank, belonging to Creighton, a non-resident, who was not found. No notice of the proceedings was published, nor mailed to the defendant, (there,) as required by law; but attorneys entered their appearance for him, and subsequently withdrew it. Judgment was entered as by default, at the expiration of ten days, for a sum much larger than the amount specified in the writ. It is here contended that the court erred in rendering judgment without the required publication and without mailing notice to Creighton; and also in rendering judgment for a sum greater than named in the attachment. The defendants here insist that when an attorney appears it will be assumed that he does so by authority, and that he will not be permitted to withdraw his appearance when made to the prejudice of the opposite party. Having appeared, generally, by attorney, it is also urged, the plaintiffs were entitled to have their damages assessed against Creighton, the same as if he was personally present.

J. M. Woodworth for plaintiff in error; R. T. Merrick and Albert Sayer for defendants.

DECISIONS.

No. 265.—*Washington and Alexandria Steam Packet Company vs. Sickles.*—Error to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—This was an action by Sickles to recover for the use of his cut-off for the saving of coal in operating steam engines. The judgment below was for the patentee, and the company bringing the case here for review obtained a reversal for errors which will appear in the following statement of the substance of the opinion: The statute of limitations having been pleaded, the court say that while the right to plead it is no more within the discretion of the court than other pleas, when the refusal of the court to permit the plea to be filed is based on the allegation that it is filed within the time prescribed by the rules of practice adopted in that court, it is necessary that the party excepting to the refusal shall incorporate the rule in his bill of exceptions, or this court will presume that the court below construed correctly its own rules. Such rules are indispensable to the dispatch of business and the orderly administration of justice. And it must be presumed that the court below is familiar with the construction and course of practice under them. On the merits, it is said that the rule of damages in actions at law for infringement of the rights of patentees has long been established in this court to be the customary price at which the patentee has licensed the use of his invention, where a sufficient number of licenses or sales have been made to establish a market value. The reason for this rule is still stronger where the use of the patentee's invention has been, with the consent of the patentee, express or implied, without any rate of compensation fixed by the parties. In this case the compensation was to be the value of three-fourths of the amount of fuel saved. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the opinion.

No. 247.—*United States vs. Heirs of Rosgarine.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of Louisiana.—This was the reversal of a decree adjudging parties represented by the appellees entitled to certain land in Louisiana under a Spanish patent issued to one Ramos, the court holding that the claim attempted to be set up by the petitioners in the case cannot be sustained. Mr. Justice Hunt delivered the opinion.

GEORGIA SENTIMENT.

HOW THE STATE WAS "SAVED" TO THE WHITE RACE.

THE STORY TOLD BY TOOMBS AND BEN. HILL AT A SUPPER GIVEN BY EX-GOV. VANCE.

Ex-Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, was recently given a complimentary supper in Atlanta by some of the leading Democrats of Georgia, and to correct some erroneous statements published in the South, a writer in the Atlanta *Herald*, who was present, states of his own knowledge that the occasion was one of entire good feeling and harmony from beginning to end. He then goes on to describe some of the incidents which did occur, as follows:

Gov. Vance alluded to the superior condition of Georgia over all her Confederate sisters as remarkable, and while much gratified with the fact, he did not understand how this state of things was brought about.

Mr. Hill said: "The explanation involves a long story, Governor, but one chief reason is this: In other States, including your own, a white man was allowed to be a Radical in full fellowship with the negroes and carpet-baggers, and still retain his social respectability with decent people. We did not allow that in Georgia."

This remark brought into the discussion Mr. Hill's "bush-arbor" speech, in 1868, and Mr. E. Y. Clark proposed a toast to "the author of the greatest and most eloquent speech ever delivered in any age or country."

This toast was heartily received, and Gen. Toombs declared that that speech did save Georgia, for it was history that not a single white man in the State ever joined the Radicals after it was made. It was a glorious speech, and he grew happy and wept for joy when he heard it.

A call was made for Mr. Hill, but he only said, sitting: "I am certainly flattered by this demonstration. I can never forget the occasion alluded to. Some people thought that speech was impulsive. This was a mistake. No speech was ever more deliberate, or made with a more distinct purpose. It was clear to my mind that the only way to save Georgia from the horrors which now afflict South Carolina and other States was to consolidate the white people, for the white race consolidated must win finally. The only way to consolidate the white people was to make Radicalism odious. That speech was made to accomplish that purpose; it did accomplish it, and I believe it did save Georgia."

"It did," said Gen. Toombs, with great earnestness, "there is no doubt about it; and, Ben., you ought to have died after making that speech."

"You are mistaken, General," said Mr. Hill. "While that speech did all that could then be done, perhaps, still the Radical Party had possession of the Government of Georgia—every department of it—and if I had died then, they would have had possession of it now, and you would have been one of its victims."

Gen. Toombs—I don't understand that, Ben., and I can't think so.

Mr. Hill—I know you don't understand it, General; you have not been in a position to understand it. It is the only question I ever knew you to be stupid upon.

Finally Mr. Hill yielded to repeated calls, and made a short speech. He explained the condition of things in Georgia in 1870, and the untold terrors of bankruptcy and degradation which must result to our people if Radical rule should be prolonged by the result of this election for members of the Legislature for that year.

"I fixed that," interrupted Gen. Toombs.

"You are mistaken," said Mr. Hill. "You did help carry the election, but that was comparatively easy work. Every election in Georgia under reconstruction has really gone Democratic. The great point was to hold the Legislature after electing it. This was the hard task I undertook, and in it I received no help either from my friends or anybody else, and much abuse from you and nearly everybody else. True, the Radicals had passed a bill expressly to enable them to carry the election; but they, as I had reason to know, had determined, if they failed to elect a Legislature, to make one, as they did in 1870, by turning out elected Democrats and putting in defeated Radicals. This effort was made. I was up to the hilt in that fight. Grant refused to interfere and the effort failed. Even Bullock then abandoned it. This is the debt we owe President Grant."

Mr. Hill then proceeded with a statement of facts on this subject, to which the whole meeting listened with the closest attention. He said he examined carefully the sources of Radical power in Georgia. They were two—"internal robberies and external Federal protection." The revenues from their robberies were derived from the State road, and their issue of bonds and their hypothecation in New-York and elsewhere. The remedy was to get the State road out of their hands, and prevent another reconstruction of the Legislature, and thus stop the issue of bonds. The only way to prevent the reconstruction of the Legislature was to avoid interference by the Federal Administration. How was this to be done? Here was the great problem. To its solution, both honorably and effectually, he gave all his thoughts. He visited the North twice to acquaint himself fully with the opinions, purposes, and tendencies of the Democratic Party. By these means he fully satisfied himself in 1870 as to what would be the Democratic platform in 1872—that the Democrats of the North would submit to any usurpation committed under the forms of law. If the South resisted, the Democrats would whip us into submission. It was our business, then, to take care of ourselves and submit to what we did not approve, and could not resist. By taking that position in advance, when neither party expected it, he might for a time be misunderstood by his friends, but he would get in a position to be heard by the Radical authorities at Washington, and thus defeat the continuance of Radical domination in Georgia, and 1872 would place him right with his friends. He explained his connection with the lease; his business association with men for whom he had no political respect; his presence and speech at the Delano banquet; the final flight of Bullock and the rescue of the State Government, in every department, from Radical rule, and the avoidance of martial law in the State in 1871. He continued:

"I have been greatly abused—ignorantly by many, selfishly and designedly by some. But Georgia has been saved, and Georgia, not myself, I was seeking to save; and I never read in the papers, or hear from our distinguished friend (Gov. Vance) allusions to this great and glorious result without feeling a comfort I would not exchange 'for the crown the Bourbon lost.' The Democratic Party in 1872 took the position I foresaw would be taken, only it went further on that line than I expected. But I followed the party, and if all our friends had done likewise not only Georgia, but all our afflicted sisters, might have been redeemed, and now rejoicing in hope instead of weeping in despair. So, while my friend (Gen. Toombs) and his followers were cursing me for supposed desertion to Radicalism, I was saving him and them from the accursed domination of Radicalism. This is a social meeting of friends, and you will know how to pardon the seeming egotism of what I have said. I have stated real facts—the alphabet of a history which the details would most fully confirm."

Gov. Vance—I am glad you have said to us this much, Mr. Hill. I have misunderstood you myself, though I always believed there was an explanation. I understand you now. I see through it all, and I am gratified. I know many of the public facts you state are true, and I now see their significance.

Mr. Flynn—I know Mr. Hill's statements are "more truth than poetry." I was in position at the time to know some of the facts he has stated.

Gen. Toombs—I am satisfied, Ben., I did misunderstand you. I see your meaning now, and I say anything was right to get rid of the d—d scoundrels.

Gen. Toombs also said, laughingly, and in manifest good humor, as all clearly saw: "I did think, Ben., you had gone and turned rascal, but now I see you were right."

The foregoing is a truthful version of what occurred on the occasion referred to, as will be verified by every gentleman present who gave attention to what was going on. While much freedom of speech, and, perhaps, some not strictly dignified familiarity, were allowed, at no time during the evening was any offense intended by any one around the festive board, nor anything that was said considered in that sense.

THE METHODISTS.

At the New-England Methodist Conference in Boston Rev. A. J. Kynett, D. D., spoke of the work done by the Church Extension Society, which was organized by direction of the General Conference of 1864, the legal incorporation being effected in March, 1865. The first money was received by the Treasurer in October of the same year, and the first appropriation was made in the Spring of 1866. During the eight years of active work ending Jan. 1, 1874, the board has collected and disbursed $708,148 84, of which $187,424 18 belong to the loan fund, from which churches are aided only by loans. Of this loan fund $26,519 90 have been returned to the treasury and reloaned to other churches. Dr. Kynett said that the board has aided in all 1,205 churches, most of them by donations, many by loans, and some by both donations and loans. The total number of Methodist churches is 14,500, of which 4,037 have been built within the last seven years, so that about one-twelfth of all the churches, and more than one-fourth of all the increase since the work began, have received aid from the board. Place the churches aided by the board side by side, allowing sixty feet front to each, and there are over thirteen and a half miles of churches. Put them in a line three miles apart and they would extend across the continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and far up the coast toward Alaska, or more than three times across from the Gulf to our northern boundary; and there are now being added to this line at the rate of over 600 miles a year.

A FARMER-BOY'S MINKERY.

A correspondent of the Manchester (N. H.) *Mirror* tells the following: "I take it most of the sportsmen of Central New-Hampshire know something of Ragged Mountain, the home of coon and trout woodcock, and foxes, and a few bears; and those who know the mountain as a matter of course know also Uncle John Hilliard, whose cabin hides under the east side of the mountain, and who has for threescore years and ten been quite content to brave the Winter snows and Summer suns, resisting all the temptations to desert his clearing and his friends of the forest for the enervating pleasures of village life. John's sons are chips of the old block—as stalwart and uncouth, as good shots and as wild, as opposed to luxury, and as well-acquainted with the denizens of the woods and waters, from which most of the food they have ever eaten has been secured. A year ago this Spring, while prospecting upon the side of the mountain, John's boys found a family of mink—two old ones and four young. The young were quite small, 'fangless and furless,' and therefore valueless. The old ones were nearly as worthless, their fur being at that season both thin and poor, and, after considering awhile, the boys concluded to try and save the lot until the next winter, when their heavy coats of glistening fur would turn into many an honest penny. They accordingly went to work and constructed a rough box about twelve feet long by four feet high and six feet wide. This they carried to a brook near the cabin and, by placing one end in the brook, so arranged it that by boring auger holes in the sides of the box, a brook ran constantly through it from side to side. The dry end of the box was filled with earth about a foot deep, and upon it was thrown a mass of green boughs and twigs which were renewed as they wilted through the Summer. This constituted the minkery, and into it were put the six minks, and during the Summer others were added until the colony numbered twelve. They were fed on wild meat, the carcasses of woodchucks, hedgehogs, and squirrels, and live fish which were caught in nets and put into the brook inside the box. The minks thrived and grew wonderfully, becoming as fat as pigs, and being quite as hearty. Last winter they were taken out and skinned, and their skins sold for $57.

A BALLOON BURSTS IN THE AIR.

CAPT. BARBIER'S LAST EXPERIMENT IN SAN FRANCISCO WITH "LE SECOURS."

The San Francisco *Alta* gives the following account of the disastrous ascension made by Capt. Barbier and party with his silk balloon, "Le Secours," in that city on the afternoon of the 4th inst.:

"The entire forenoon was occupied in inflating the monster, and when it left on its sail in the air it contained about 60,000 feet of gas. The attendance at the gardens was not as large as usual on the occasion of balloon ascensions. Many undoubtedly remained away on account of the wind. At 3:30 o'clock everything was in readiness, and the passengers took their seats in the car. They were: Miss Maria Gaugain, Miss Alice Burrington, (sixteen years of age, daughter of A. C. Burrington,) August Buislay, William Marriott, Joseph Irwin, H. Guisoulaphe, and the aeronaut, G. Barbier. One false start was made, and at 3:43 o'clock Barbier gave his command, 'All hands let go!' and the balloon shot up like a rocket, and continued quickly on its course across the city to Hunter's Point, rising to a height of 1,600 feet, going in a southerly direction, and then turning round skimmed across the bay, being at a point opposite San Leandro in twenty-one minutes after starting from the gardens. A carrier pigeon was here let out of the basket with a dispatch, stating that a pleasant trip had been enjoyed, and closing, 'Tell our friends we died happy.' The pigeon swung around, and then dropped into the water. Thirty minutes after leaving the gardens the excursionists were inland about ten miles west of Alameda. Some one in Alameda tried his aim and fired a shot at the balloon; the sound was distinctly heard by all in the car. In Alameda, Barbier, against the protests of Buislay, opened the valve when the car was within 250 feet of the ground. A strong wind was blowing at the time, and the balloon was going at the rapid rate of a mile a minute. Buislay said it would not be safe to land, and protested so strongly against it that four bags of ballast were thrown out, and the balloon rose 700 feet, skimmed along, and passed over Alameda. Thirty-eight minutes from the time of starting the anchor was dropped, with 100 feet of rope, being at the time about two miles directly east from San Leandro. The anchor dragged for about an eighth of a mile, caught on a fence, which was broken to pieces, and then caught on a shanty occupied by Murillo, on the Estudillo Ranch—the windows and sashes of the house being torn out.

The rope, one and a quarter inches thick, broke next, and the balloon bounded up suddenly a distance of 400 feet. Mr. Irwin heard a quick snap and a tear, and, on looking up, discovered a large opening in the balloon, and the verdict was promptly announced that 'The balloon has burst.' Orders were then given for all hands to get to the bottom of the basket as close as possible. The car came down slanting, with terrible velocity, struck the ground heavily, and capsized. The wind again sent the balloon up, and the seven occupants, huddled together underneath the basket with ropes and sandbags, were dragged for 300 yards, rolling on top of each other, and being squeezed and jammed as though they were sardines, and utterly helpless. The balloon at this time was in the grounds of the County Hospital, at San Leandro. The lives of the seven excursionists were saved by the timely arrival of parties in the hospital, who ran to their rescue, caught the car, turned it over, cut it from the balloon, and extricated the occupants. Mr. Irwin was the first to be helped out, and he, in turn, helped Buislay, whose arm was caught in one of the rings attached to the car. Miss Gaugain was the last out, being the undermost. Mr. Barbier could not walk, and had to be carried into the hospital. At first it was reported that he had his left leg broken, but later reports received state that he has only sprained his leg; he has also some bruises about his body. Mr. Marriott sustained cuts on the head and on the right ear. Mr. Buislay received slight bruises on one of his arms. Miss Burrington received scratches on her left cheek. Mr. Irwin has two bad scratches on his face, and some of his teeth knocked out. Miss Gaugain escaped uninjured. Mr. Buislay objected twice to landing—first, on account of the rapidity with which the balloon was coming down—300 feet in half a minute; and, secondly, on account of the strong wind. He urged Barbier to go beyond the range of the foot-hills, the other side of San Leandro, where an easy and safe landing could be made. Barbier would not listen to the protestations and was determined to come down, remarking at the time, that 'he knew what he was doing.' Barbier must have been somewhat excited before the descent was made; he did not appear to know that the balloon had burst; and when he was removed to the hospital he said that 'he believed some one had struck him on the head.' The highest point reached at any time was in Alameda, the party being 7,600 feet above ground, for a few minutes only. The trip was quick, and until the party reached San Leandro all felt well and enjoying the fly in the air. The ladies behaved bravely under the circumstances."

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

HE AGAIN DECLARES THAT UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES WILL HE AGAIN BE A CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.

The following letter from Hon. Schuyler Colfax is published in Indiana papers:

To Hon. David Turner, of Lake County; Thomas Jenergan, of Laporte County; M. L. McClelland, of Porter County; C. W. McPherson, of Carroll County, and others:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: Besides your friendly letters, I have received many other requests, oral or written, from citizens of this district, to accept a candidacy for Congress. And it is due also to several gentlemen spoken of for this position, but who have so kindly proffered to yield in my favor, that I should state in some public way what I have uniformly said personally during the past twelvemonth. There is no office that I would prefer to that of representative of the old constituency by which I was eight times unanimously nominated for Congress, and always so generously and cordially supported. While I live, I shall never forget that long-continued confidence and esteem, which I so highly prized, and of which I so constantly strove to be worthy. But, after belonging to the public for twenty years, I belong now to my family, who cannot consent that this ownership shall be changed. I have found, too, that the truest happiness in life is in being out of office, and master of one's own time and movements. And, therefore, no possible inducement nor contingency, that I can either imagine or foresee, could tempt me to desire a return to congressional life, with what are so well known to be "its cares and toils, its injustice and falsifications, its envyings and all uncharitableness." My old Constituents must pardon me for insisting that in their future Congressional canvasses, I must be counted only as a voter, and under no circumstances as a candidate. If public life can be ranked as a duty not to be evaded, I have certainly performed a full share of that duty. If, however, as is generally considered, it is regarded as a pleasure, I have certainly had of that pleasure more than any one citizen had a right to claim or expect. I have faithfully striven to serve my country with such industry, fidelity, and integrity, as to have a conscience void of offense toward God or man. And, looking back over those long years, with more hours given to public duties than any business man at home gave to his private affairs, and which almost cost me my life, I can see nothing in the record of that public life which, "dying, I would wish to blot." That our political friends may exhibit the same unity and zeal in future contests which won victory in so many conflicts of the past; and thanking you for such valued manifestations of your unshaken faith and friendly regard, I am, very truly, yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A BOY SCALPED BY A LIONESS.

An open cage in which were a lion and lioness, which formed a portion of a circus procession in Baltimore on Monday, became the centre of attraction for a crowd of boys. One of them, thinking, perhaps, that as the animals were small they could not be very vicious, amused himself by poking a stick through the bars. Another boy, it is stated, found considerable fun in spitting at the lion, while others, emulated by this action, made bets as to which could spit in the lion's eye. Henry Hernning, a small boy, was coming from school, and seeing the crowd, stopped. Noticing a boy acquaintance in the crowd, he said: "Rocks, why don't you stop teasing the lion; he may hurt you!" With this, according to Hernning's statement, "Rocks" pushed Hernning toward the gutter, saying, "What are you afraid of? They won't hurt you." As Hernning fell toward the cage the lioness, thinking her turn to get satisfaction had arrived, promptly went for Hernning's scalp. She thrust out her front paws, and grasping him at the forehead and back of the head, lifted him from his feet in the attempt to get him in the direction of her mouth. A cry of horror went up from the by-standers, who rushed to the rescue of the boy, but the weight of his body when the lioness lifted him from the ground caused the skin to give way, and the claws of the beast thus loosing their hold, the boy fell to the ground. He was picked up and carried to a drug store near by, and thence was taken to the office of Dr. Thomas J. L. Yeates, who dressed his injuries. The skin was torn from the forehead, and a piece of the scalp was removed from the back of the head. The boy suffered no permanent injury by the mishap.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, April 23, by the undersigned, at his office, NO. 120 BROADWAY.

1. For the PURCHASE AND REMOVAL of five buildings on Cedar and Pine sts., between Broadway and Nassau st.
2. For the EXCAVATION OF CELLARS and FOUNDATIONS, with the necessary SHORING, SHEET-PILING, and UNDERPINNING for a new structure on the said premises.
3. For the EXECUTION OF THE MASON WORK in foundations and superstructure for the same.

Proposals will be received for any or all of the above work.

Blank forms of proposals, specifications, &c., may be had of the undersigned, at his office, on and after Saturday, the 18th inst., where plans of the work may be seen, and further information obtained.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids offered.

All proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and be indorsed with the name of the proposer.

THEODORE WESTON, Superintending Engineer,
NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874. No. 120 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

KINGS COUNTY PENITENTIARY CONVICT LABOR.

Notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County, at the office of the Clerk of said board, Room No. 10, County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M. of MONDAY, the 20th day of April, 1874, for the labor of three hundred and fifty male and fifty female convicts, (more or less of each,) able bodied, and under sentence for terms of from three months to ten years, now and hereafter to be imprisoned in the Penitentiary of said county. The present contract of C. D. Bigelow & Co., manufacturers of ladies' shoes, expires on the 14th day of July, 1874, and a new contract is to be made in lieu thereof.

Proposals to be for the term of five years, commencing with the 15th day of July, 1874, and to state the price per diem for each convict, and the kind of labor to be carried on.

The prison has good, commodious, and suitable workshops for the employment of such convicts.

Full particulars of the institution, its present and past management and discipline, can be obtained on application at the office of the said Clerk or Warden or Keeper of the Penitentiary, Crown st., near Nostrand av., in the City of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Kings County.

JOHN M. CLANCY,
DANIEL O. CONNELL,
WM. RICHARDSON,
ADOLPH GUBNER,
JOHN H. SNYDER,
W. C. McKINNY,
J. L. RYDER, } Committee on Penitentiary.

PROPOSALS FOR SEWERS, REGULATING, GRADING, FLAGGING, &c., &c.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Department of Public Works until 12 noon of April 25, 1874, for the following work:

SEWERS in Mangin, Sheriff, Cannon, Lewis, 66th, 123d, and 152d sts., and in Madison av.

UNDERGROUND DRAINS between 173d and 183d sts., and both sides Inwood and Dyckman sts. between Harlem and Hudson Rivers.

REGULATING, GRADING, &c., 10th av., 62d, 67th, 97th, 99th, 102d, and 111th sts.

CURB, GUTTER, AND FLAGGING Worth, 11th, 49th, and 58th sts., and 9th av.

PAVING 54th, 65th, 80th, 81st, 84th, and 85th sts.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WADSWORTH, NEW-YORK HARBOR, March 31, 1874.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of May, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874. Separate proposals for choice cuts of fresh beef for commissioned officers will also be received.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, &c., can be obtained by application to this office.

B. D. POTTS, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

OFFICE A. C. S., DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., April 15, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, WILL be received at this office until 11 A. M., May 15, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, at this station, during the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1874.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to CHARLES HUMPHREYS, First Lieutenant Third Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SCREENED GRAVEL.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Public Parks, until FRIDAY, April 17, 1874, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for five thousand (5,000) cubic yards of Screened Gravel, suitable for walks and roads, and similar to that heretofore used on the public parks of the City of New-York. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

OFFICE OF THE A. A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., April 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE WILL be received at this office until 11 A. M., May 15, 1874, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department U. S. A., at this station during the year commencing July 1, 1874. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, &c., can be obtained by applying to R. M. POTTER, Captain and A. A. C. S.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.
EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
f26-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.
MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.
n27-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.
AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.
d4-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS MULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, (the store of Gottlob Gunther,) No. 105 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1873.
WILLIAM ZINSSER, GOTTLOB J. GUNTHER, } Executors
o16-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.
mh5-1aw6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.
JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.
f5-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.
S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.
mh12-1aw6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-1aw6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY WHITTEMORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 108 East Nineteenth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of November, 1873.
WM. BARTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.
ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-1aw6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.
GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-1aw6mTh

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON BROWNOLD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2:30 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register in Bankruptcy in charge of the above-entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final accounts as assignee of the estate of the said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated New-York, April 14, 1874.
MOSES COHEN, Assignee.
No. 220 East Seventy-ninth street, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY HENRICH and CONRAD R. BRAUENLICH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Henry Henrich and Conrad R. Brauenlich, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them, or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 29th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS E. HARRIS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Marcus E. Harris, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of April, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap2-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. FEARING, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward S. Fearing, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of April, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1874.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
ap2-1aw3wTh*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of April, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN G. BLOSS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 30th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of April, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MICHAEL CONNOR, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah P. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY S. OSBORN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry S. Osborn, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated 15th day of January, 1874.
H. K. THURBER, Assignee,
No. 173 Chambers street, New-York City.
ap2-1aw3wTh*

NO. 4,524.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANK J. BANG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frank J. Bang, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Assignee,
No. 218 Fulton street, Rooms Nos. 4 and 5.
ap9-1aw3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLARD FELT, bankrupt.—In obedience to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, dated April 11, 1874, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell, at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 10 A. M., at the late store of said bankrupt, No. 47 Liberty st., New-York City, by BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers, the stock and fixtures contained in said store and belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, consisting of a stock of stationery, blank-books, &c., &c., shelving, counters, desk, iron safe, show-cases, &c.—Dated New-York, April 15, 1874.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SPECIAL TAXES,
May 1, 1874 to April 30, 1875.

The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a special tax, TO PROCURE AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS ESTABLISHMENT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special tax year, beginning May 1, 1874, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1874.

THE TAXES EMBRACED WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE LAW ABOVE QUOTED ARE THE FOLLOWING, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200
Dealers, retail liquor	25
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500
And on sales of over $1,000, 50 cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5
Manufacturers of stills	50
And for each still manufactured	20
And for each worm manufactured	20
Manufacturers of tobacco	10
Manufacturers of cigars	10
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses.)	50
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses.)	25
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse.)	15
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance.)	10
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms in the Second District of New-York, (comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards,) liable to pay any of the special taxes named above, must apply to MAX WEBER, Collector of Internal Revenue, at No. 395 Canal street, and pay for and procure the special tax stamp or stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1874, and without further notice.
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, 1874.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, April 9, 1874.

The Commissioners desire to caution the tax-payers of New-York against the imposition practiced by persons pretending to be connected with this department, who offer to obtain reductions in the assessed value of real or personal estate.

Any pretense of ability on the part of such persons to effect a reduction is fraudulent.

The books of the department are open to the public, and will remain so until the 30th inst., and all representations made to the Commissioners, for which purpose blanks are in readiness, receive the most careful attention.

There is no other method of having complaints attended to or errors rectified.

JOHN WHEELER, GEO. H. ANDREWS, SEVERN D. MOULTON, } Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee, plaintiff, against WILLIAM B. ISAACS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars and ninety-seven cents, with interest from the 18th day of October, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 18, 1874.
BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 11th day of March, 1874.
BIRDSEYE, CLOYD & BAYLISS,
mh19-1aw6wTh Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 175 State, corner of Court st., Brooklyn.—Classes continued all Summer. Private lessons given at any time, day or evening. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a "Dancer's Assistant."

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, April 25, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, May 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, May 9, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, May 16, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Havre, or Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers are forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	*Scotia, Wednesday, May 6
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	Algeria, Saturday, May 9
*Russia, Wed'day, April 22	*Cuba, Wednesday, May 13
China, Saturday, April 25	Java, Saturday, May 16
Calabria, Wed'day, April 29	Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.

Tuesday steamers proceed via Londonderry.
Thursday steamers proceed via Queenstown.
Saturday steamers proceed direct to Glasgow.

From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Elysia, Friday......April 17	Anglia, Saturday..April 25
Macedonia, Sat......April 18	California, Tues.....April 28
Bolivia, Tuesday...April 21	Castalia, Thursday.April 30
Trinacria, Thurs...April 23	Australia Saturday.....May 2

N. B.—ELYSIA sails 10 A. M., FRIDAY, April 17.

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $30.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC	SATURDAY, April 18, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC	SATURDAY, April 25, 12:30 P. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC	SATURDAY, May 9, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT	LACHESNEZ	Saturday...May 2
PEREIRE	SURMONT	Saturday...May 16
AMERIQUE	ROUSSAU	Saturday...May 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.......Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Greece. Fri., Apr. 17, 5 P. M. | Spain...Sat., Apr. 25, 12 M.
Italy. Tues., Apr. 21, 9 A. M. | The Queen. Sat., May 2, 3 P M

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON.......Tuesday, April 21, at 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF ALABAMA	SATURDAY, April 18
STATE OF GEORGIA	SATURDAY, May 2

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MOORE	April 21, 9:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN	April 28, 3 P. M.
	May 5, at 3 P. M.
	May 12, at 2 P. M.
	May 19, at 3 P. M.
	May 26, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL	April 27
CORINTH	May 15

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA	April 29
ATLAS	May 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. ERDMANN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, April 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, April 21.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, April 28.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 5.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, April 18, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 25, at 1 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. GRAY. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, May 21, at 12 M., CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. M. DOW. Freight and Way passengers only.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexican coast, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both on their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line, carrying United States mails, leave San Francisco for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai as follows:

ALASKA	April 18
CHINA	May 2
	May 16

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

(Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, April 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, April 29, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, April 18.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, April 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

BERMUDA MAIL STEAMERS,

Under contract with Br. Government, and carrying United States mails.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER OFFICE, No. 2 Broadway. A. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)	April 16
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)	April 23
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)	April 25
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)	April 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, April 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS TO EVERY PART of the world issued at reductions from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. They are available by every line of steamers. They are printed in English and in the language of the country where used. They allow passengers to stop en route, which ordinary tickets do not.

They can be used by single travelers and in any series of combinations.

Cook's hotel coupons guarantee best accommodations at 300 first-class hotels at uniform and reduced rates.

"Cook's Excursionist" for April now ready. Price, ten cents. Contains fares and expense for over 1,000 European tours.

Cook's next personally-conducted party to the south of France and Italy sails by Egypt May 9. Price, $650, gold, for 100 days' accommodations, all first-class.

Address COOK, SON & JENKINS, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:33 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35, North River, foot of Franklin st.:

Tues., 14th	3:00 P. M.	Wed., 15th	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 15th	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., 16th	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 16th	3:00 P. M.	Fri., 17th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., 17th	3:30 P. M.	Sat., 18th	7:00 A. M.
Sat., 18th	4:06 P. M.	Mon., 20th	7:30 A. M.
Tues., 21st	10:30 A. M.	Wed., 22d	9:00 A. M.
Thurs., 23d	12:00 M.		

MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE FOR Albany and Troy.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER leaves Spring street pier MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS at 6 P. M. Fare only $1; deck, 50 cents. Connecting with railroads. Returning, leave Albany at 8 P. M. J. W. HANCOX, Owner.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON.—SPECIAL Notice.—On and after Monday, April 20, the world-renowned steamers, Bristol and Providence, will resume their place on the line, leaving Pier No. 28 North River, at 5 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—FARE $1 50.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cossens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE.—THE NEW AND POWERFUL STEAM-tug MAJOR, one year old, 100 feet long, 21 feet wide; is well fitted up for carrying passengers. Apply to GINNA & LEA, No. 38 Whitehall st.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—SALOON steamer Wyoming; barges Chicago, Republic, J. R. Baldwin, Sarah Smith, and Caledonia; Oriental Grove, Eaglewood, Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. Office, No. 384 West st., opposite Hoboken (upper) Ferry. Open evenings. H. B. CROSSETT.

FURNITURE.

The Haeger Warehouses.

8th av., from 33d to 34th st., and No. 289 9th av., between 26th and 27th sts.

The OLDEST and MOST EXTENSIVE Establishments of the kind in the business.

STORAGE

For Furniture, Baggage, Trunks, Pianos, Mirrors, and all other property, in separate closed compartments of any size, always accessible. Four Platform Elevators. Goods received from any domestic or foreign point without notice, and duties, freight, &c., advanced. Night patrol receive goods at all hours, and will furnish shelter in interior court of warehouses for loaded wagons. Boxing, shipping, porterages, and everything appertaining to the storage and handling of property attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE
No. 103 Fulton St.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.
FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

FURNITURE TO LET—TO A RESPONSIBLE party, at a reasonable rent; the furniture of a three-story brown-stone house, consisting of rosewood and brocatel parlor suite, mahogany and hair-cloth suite, all spring seats, and made by Hutchings in the best manner; also, beds, bedding, bureaus, tables, chairs, extension table, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c., at present stored, but can be seen by addressing J. D. M., Box No. 4,381 New-York Post Office. If not rented by May 1, will be sold.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNDERsigned JACOB H. HERRICK, whose place of abode is the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, and ADON SMITH, JR., whose place of abode is the same place, who, down to the date hereof, have been copartners, and as such have used the copartnership name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO., have this day dissolved partnership, and that the said JACOB H. HERRICK will, from the date hereof, solely and alone continue, under the same firm name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO., the business heretofore conducted by him and the said ADON SMITH, JR.

Dated No. 1 STATE ST., NEW-YORK, March 28, 1874.
JACOB H. HERRICK,
ADON SMITH, JR.

In presence of GURDON S. BUCK.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm name of JACOB H. HERRICK & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, No. 1 STATE ST., March 28, 1874.
JACOB H. HERRICK,
ADON SMITH, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF DEFFAA, KLATZL & MONDSCHEIN, doing business as flour merchants in the City of New-York, has been this day dissolved. The business will be carried on by JOHN C. KLATZL, who is alone authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation or otherwise.

APRIL 14, 1874.
(Signed,) PH. DEFFAA,
JOHN C. KLATZL,
E. MONDSCHEIN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the firm name of ROBB & PEET, for the transaction of a banking and general commission business, and have established themselves at No. 58 Wall st.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB,
WILLIAM E. PEET.

NEW-YORK, April 15, 1874.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent CHARLOTTE RUSSE and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.